WETLAND INVENTORY UPDATE YEAR 10 SYNTHESIS REPORT 2014



December 2014
Water Resources Division
Lummi Natural Resources Department
Lummi Indian Business Council

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LUMMI NATION

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Prepared for: Lummi Indian Business Council (LIBC)

Funded by: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Assistance Agreement No. BG-00J13401-4)

Prepared by:
Water Resources Division
Lummi Natural Resources Department
and
Northwest Ecological Services, LLC

Authors:

Analiese Burns, PWS, Northwest Ecological Services Molly Porter, PWS, Northwest Ecological Services Frank Lawrence III, LIBC Natural Resources Specialist

Contributors:
Gerry Gabrisch, LIBC, GISP Manager
Jeremy Freimund, P.H., LIBC, Water Resources Manager

December 2014

This project has been funded wholly or in part by the United States
Environmental Protection Agency under Assistance Agreement BG-00J13401-4
to the Lummi Nation. The contents of this document do not necessarily reflect
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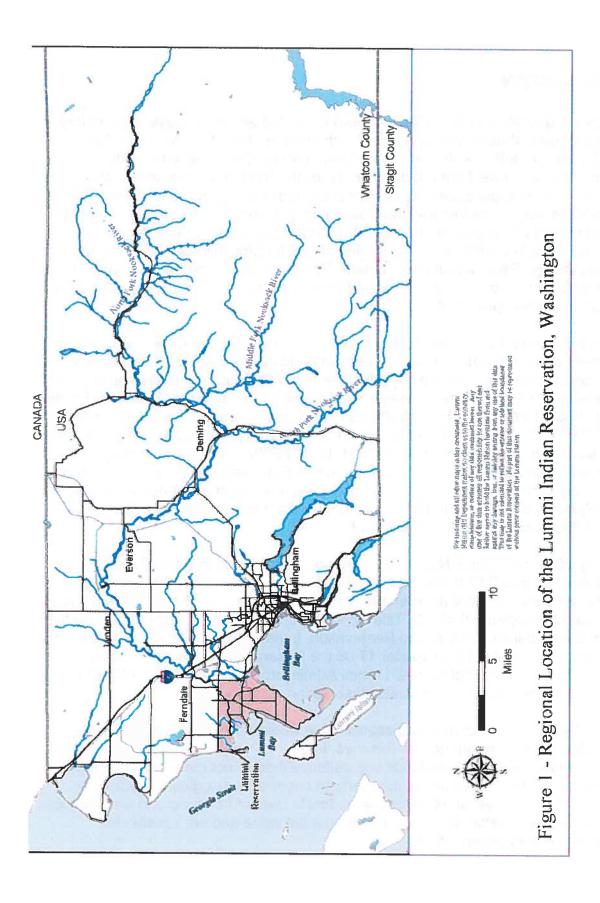
1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Lummi Indian Reservation (Reservation) is located along the western boundary of Whatcom County, Washington and includes the mouth of the Nooksack and Lummi Rivers (Figure 1). Both the Nooksack and Lummi River Watersheds are under environmental pressures from rapid regional growth. The Lummi Nation has also entered a period of rapid economic development under self-governance. Growth on and near the Reservation requires that the Nation's core environmental program prioritize the development of a regulatory infrastructure that is technically sound, legally defensible, and administratively efficient and allows for growth while protecting tribal resources and the Reservation environment. This regulatory infrastructure supports both the tribal goal and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) policy of tribal self governance and recognition of sovereignty.

Previous EPA and other funding sources have supported the Lummi Nation's assessment of priority water resource needs and the identification of unmet needs. Environmental planning intended to protect the Nation's water resources has included development of a Storm Water Management Program (Lummi Water Resource Division [LWRD] 1998a, LWRD 2011b), a Wellhead Protection Program (LWRD 1997, LWRD 1998b, LWRD 2011c), a Wetland Management Program (LWRD 2000), a Non-Point Source Management Program (LWRD 2001, LWRD 2002), and Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the Lummi Indian Reservation (LWRD 2008). These programs are components of a comprehensive water resources management program (CWRMP) being developed and implemented pursuant to Lummi Indian Business Council (LIBC) resolutions No. 90-88 and No. 92-43.

In January 2004, the Lummi Nation Water Resources Protection Code (Title 17 of the Lummi Code of Laws [LCL]) was adopted. Based on a Reservation-wide wetland inventory completed in 1999 (Harper 1999) and as described in Chapter 17.06 (Stream and Wetland Management) of LCL Title 17, different types of wetlands that vary in their quality and importance occur on the Reservation. In order to establish appropriate levels of protection, pursuant to LCL Chapter 17.06 the Reservation wetlands must be classified into one of four categories. Lummi Administrative Regulation (LAR) 17 LAR 06 identifies methodologies to evaluate Reservation wetlands.

Category 1 wetlands are considered critical value wetlands that have a high and irreplaceable level of importance for fisheries, Lummi culture, and/or water quality on the Reservation. Category 2 wetlands are wetlands that do not meet the Category 1 criteria but are high value wetlands that perform important ecological or hydrologic functions. Category 3 wetlands provide a moderate level of functions and are often less diverse. Category 4 wetlands have minimum habitat value and are suitable for restoration or enhancement efforts.



The purpose of the 1999 Reservation-wide wetland inventory was to identify wetland locations and to collect information on the characteristics and functions of the Reservation wetlands. The 1999 Reservation-wide wetland inventory (Harper 1999) relied largely on remotely sensed data (i.e., color and infra-red aerial photographs), generalized mapping (i.e., USDA soil survey), and limited field verification to identify wetland locations and sizes. In addition to identification and mapping, the 1999 inventory collected general wetland information including Cowardin classification (Cowardin et al. 1979), water source, and soil type. The Washington State Function Assessment Method (WFAM) was applied to 12 assessment units (AUs) in 9 selected wetlands on the Reservation. The 1999 inventory identified and mapped a total of 214 wetlands and wetland complexes on the Reservation (Figure 2). These wetland areas totaled 5,432 acres, or roughly 43 percent of the land area of the Reservation, excluding tidelands. Approximately 60 percent of these mapped wetland areas were located in the flood plains of the Lummi and Nooksack rivers.

Although the 1999 inventory represents an important planning tool and a significant improvement over the previously available information, which was largely from the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) (USFWS 1987), the 1999 inventory has proven to be too general for many planning efforts. The 1999 inventory either did not map some wetlands or generally shows larger wetland areas than are surveyed in the field or identified using Global Positioning System (GPS) technology.

The inventory update effort is focused on refining the spatial resolution of wetland mapping, performing function assessments, and classifying the wetlands into the regulatory categories identified in Title 17. The wetland inventory update is intended to support efforts to protect these wetland resources and the important ecological, hydrological, and water quality protection functions they provide. Because of the large number of wetland areas on the Reservation, the effort to refine the spatial resolution of the wetland mapping, to perform function assessments, and to classify the Reservation wetlands was projected to require several years to complete.

Year 1 of the wetland inventory update effort was 2005. During the planning stages for this update effort, it was estimated that approximately 70 wetlands could be evaluated during one year (approximately three days per wetland). This estimate proved to be overly optimistic due to a number of factors including property access issues and the remoteness and size of some of the wetlands. There were also seasonal considerations including long periods of flooding, frozen ground, and snow that limited and/or prevented wetland boundary determination during portions of the winter season. During the summer season, mapping forested wetland areas is problematic because GPS satellite signals are often difficult to obtain through the dense tree canopy.

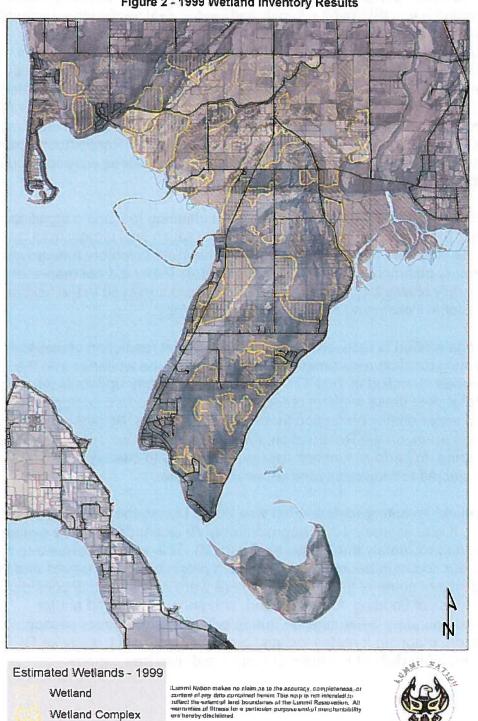


Figure 2 - 1999 Wetland Inventory Results

Parcels

2 Miles

As described in more detail below, a wetland-consulting firm was contracted following Year 3 of the update effort to provide an independent program evaluation and quality assurance/quality control review. As a result of this evaluation and review, the functional assessment element of the wetland inventory update effort was deemphasized during Year 4. The consultant recommended functional assessments be deferred for wetlands until a development activity is imminent and the assessment is needed to determine appropriate mitigation measures for any unavoidable wetland impacts.

As a result of the independent program evaluation and review, starting in Year 4 (2008) the inventory update consists of conducting a site visit(s), performing a detailed reconnaissance-level delineation, using a mapping grade GPS unit to map the approximate location of the identified wetland boundaries, collecting representative data samples in wetland and upland locations, and classifying the wetlands into one of the four Lummi wetland categories.

This report summarizes the results of Year 10 of this inventory update effort. The results from Year 1 through Year 9 of the update effort are summarized in similar synthesis reports (LWRD 2005, LWRD 2006, LWRD 2007, LWRD 2009, LWRD 2010, LWRD 2011, LWRD 2012, LWRD 2013, and LWRD 2014). In total, 21 wetlands were identified as part of this Year 10 effort. When combined with the 256 wetlands identified during Year 1 through Year 9 of the inventory update, a total of 277 wetlands have been evaluated as part of the inventory update effort. This total is more than the 214 wetlands identified on the Reservation during the 1999 inventory. As described in more detail below, the increase in the number of wetlands is due to the more detailed fieldwork which resulted in the identification of additional wetlands and splitting of previous wetland polygons into more accurate smaller polygons. To date, the area covered in the inventory update is approximately 50 percent of the Reservation land (not including tidelands).

2.0 METHODS FOR WETLAND INVENTORY UPDATE

The methods used to update and refine the spatial resolution of the 1999 inventory are described below. Lummi Water Resources Division staff and consulting firms hired by the Lummi Planning Department, the Lummi Housing Authority, the Lummi Tribal Sewer and Water District, and/or the Lummi Natural Resources Department collected and interpreted the field data summarized in this Year 10 wetland inventory update report.

Three interrelated methods were used to update and refine the 1999 inventory. The different methods were used for wetland mapping/boundary determination, wetland rating/classification, and updating the Lummi Nation GIS wetland inventory/database.

2.1 Method for Wetland Mapping/Boundary Determination

Properties evaluated during the current inventory year were chosen based on development applications and/or potential for development. Because of property access issues and the remoteness and size of some of the Reservation wetlands, it is not

practical to undertake a geography-based approach (i.e., watershed by watershed). Instead, the parcels evaluated during this inventory update were based on areas with a high probability of development, areas being considered for purchase, areas where field conditions were appropriate for obtaining an accurate wetland boundary for the season, parcels for which Lummi Land Use Permit Applications were submitted to the Lummi Planning Department, and/or parcels where a development project has recently or is currently occurring.

In several cases, the inventory update was completed only within the confines of a single parcel or portion of a parcel. Many of these parcels were identified in the 1999 inventory as containing large wetlands or wetland complexes located over multiple contiguous parcels. Because acquiring landowner permission is time consuming. particularly for undivided parcels in trust status that may have in excess of 100 landowners, in many cases only a portion of the wetland was mapped. As a result, there are several wetlands and numerous fragments of wetlands that have been mapped by Lummi Water Resources Division staff during the last several years. Whenever possible, staff attempted to identify the wetland boundary to the limits of the parcel boundaries. These wetland areas are mapped and appear in Figure 3 and Figure 4. Completion of the updated wetland boundaries and classification/ratings has not vet been performed due to time constraints, adverse weather, and/or other reasons. These areas have been archived in the Lummi Nation Geographic Information System (GIS) so that work can continue on these wetlands and mapping, function assessments, and categorization can be finalized in the future as this wetland inventory update is completed.

Once a wetland from the 1999 inventory or a land parcel was selected for evaluation, the methodology used to reliably identify and map the wetland boundaries was as follows:

- 1. Prior to conducting a field visit, available remotely sensed data including high resolution aerial photography collected during 2004, 2008, 2010, and 2013 (approximately 0.5 feet resolution) and high-resolution (approximately ±0.5 feet accuracy) topographic information acquired in 2005 using Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) technology were reviewed. Maps developed as part of the USDA soil survey for the area (USDA 1992) were also reviewed.
- 2. Information developed during the 1999 wetland inventory (if available), including watershed name and size, wetland size, Cowardin classes present, and USDA soil units in the vicinity were reviewed.
- 3. During the field visit(s), one of the following two methods for determining wetland boundaries was used:
 - <u>Delineation Level Method</u>. If development activities were planned that would potentially impact wetlands, or a jurisdictional determination of the wetland boundary was required, the wetland boundary was delineated in the field

using the criteria and methodology from the *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory, 1987) and in the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region* (COE 2010). The manuals require examination of three parameters: vegetation, soils, and hydrology. This methodology requires evidence of at least one positive wetland indicator for each of the three parameters (vegetation, soils, and hydrology) to make a positive wetland determination. The specified criteria are mandatory and must all be present under normal environmental conditions. This method was used for wetlands that were adjacent to and associated with a development permit. These wetlands were typically delineated and surveyed by a professional surveyor, and computer aided design (CAD) data were provided to be incorporated into the Lummi GIS Database.

• Reconnaissance Level Method. If development activities were not planned, a "reconnaissance-level" investigation was conducted to identify the approximate wetland boundary. Although the reconnaissance level investigation was conducted with reasonable accuracy, it is less exact than a boundary identification made during a more detailed "delineation" of the precise boundary. Much more time would be required if a formal delineation and jurisdictional determination were made on all the wetlands due to additional data that would need to be acquired. For the reconnaissance level determinations, the same criteria were applied but in a less formal and detailed manner. The wetland boundaries were identified within approximately ± 10 feet and were recorded using a handheld Trimble GeoXT GPS unit, and downloaded into the ArcMap10.1 GIS software program. The horizontal accuracy of the Trimble GeoXT GPS unit is ± 2 feet once the collected data are post-processed. In some cases, only a portion of the wetland edge was recorded using a GPS unit, and the rest of the wetland boundary estimated using a combination of other methods (e.g., aerial photography and LiDAR). In other cases, portions of the wetland boundaries were recorded using a combination of an on-the-ground reconnaissance, GPS data, soil mapping, LiDAR data, and recent aerial photography.

2.2 Method for Wetland Rating/Classification

Pursuant to the Lummi Water Resources Protection Code (LCL Title 17) and 17 LAR 06.030, the Washington State Department of Ecology's *Wetland Rating System for Western Washington – Revised* (Hruby, 2004) was used to classify all wetlands inventoried for this Year 10 effort.

The wetland classification system was designed to differentiate between wetlands based on their sensitivity to disturbance, their significance, their rarity, the ability to replace them, and the functions they provide. The classification system results in rating wetlands into one of the following four categories:

- Category 1 wetlands are those that represent a unique or rare wetland type, or are more sensitive to disturbance than most wetlands, or are relatively undisturbed and contain ecological attributes that are impossible to replace within a human lifetime, or provide a high level of functions (scores > 70 points).
- Category 2 wetlands are difficult, though not impossible to replace, and provide high levels of some functions (scores between 51 – 69 points). These wetlands occur more commonly than Category 1 wetlands, but still need a relatively high level of protection.
- Category 3 wetlands provide a moderate level of functions (scores between 30 50 points). They have been disturbed in some ways, and are often less diverse or more isolated from other natural resources in the landscape than Category 2 wetlands.
- Category 4 wetlands have the lowest levels of functions (scores less than 30 points) and are often heavily disturbed. These are wetlands are most likely to be successfully replaced, and in most cases, improved. These wetlands may provide some important ecological functions, and also need to be protected.

The categories are intended to be the basis for wetland protection and management to reduce further loss of their value as a resource. Some decisions that can be made based on the rating include the width of buffers needed to protect the wetland from adjacent development, the mitigation ratios needed to compensate for impacts to the wetland, and permitted uses in the wetland. The wetland categorization or rating is the basis for determining the size of wetland buffers on the Reservation (LCL Title 17.06.070).

As a component of the rating process, a classification key was used to determine whether the wetland was riverine, depressional, slope, lake-fringe, tidal fringe, or tidal flats according to the hydrogeomorphic (HGM) classification system.

2.3 Method for Updating the Lummi Nation GIS Wetland Inventory/Database

As described in Section 2.1, the updated wetland boundaries were recorded by either a land survey or by using a mapping-grade Trimble GeoXT GPS unit. All information was entered into ArcMap10.1 GIS software. Once entered into the GIS, any newly identified wetland areas were assigned an identification number corresponding to the update year. A new numbering system, started in Year 7, replaced the old numbering system that was started in 1999 and was based on the Public Land Survey System (Township, Range, and Section). The current numbering system is intended to avoid numbering problems inherent in the old system related to splitting, lumping, and adjusting boundaries previously identified in 1999. Other data that were entered into the GIS database for new wetlands included wetland area in acres and hectares, comments about location or other unique features of the wetland, wetland rating/classification, HGM classification, Cowardin classification, the date the wetland was mapped, and watershed name.

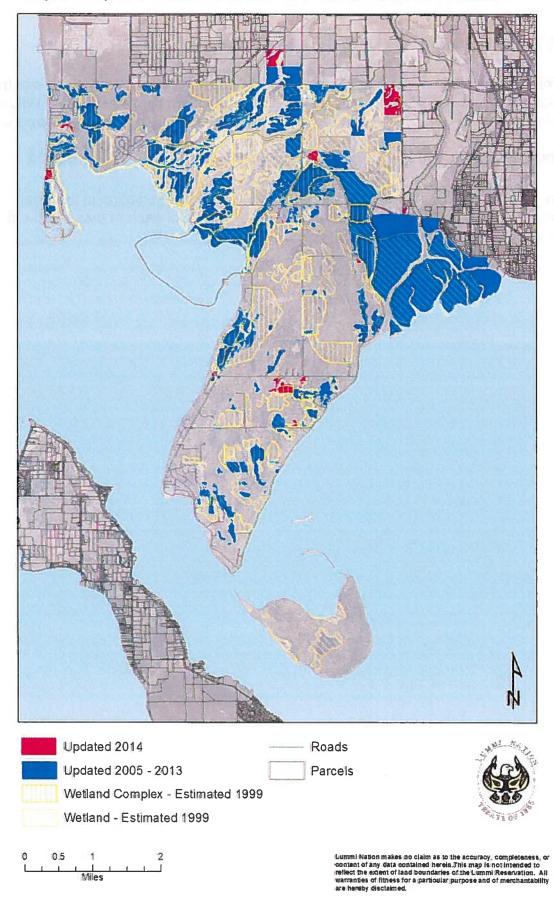
3.0 WETLAND INVENTORY UPDATE RESULTS

The Year 10 results are summarized below. Hard copies and electronic copies of the detailed field forms for the wetland areas are maintained on file at the Lummi Water Resources Division office. An example of the documentation is included as Appendix B.

3.1 Results of Wetland Mapping and Boundary Determination During 2013

A total of 21 wetland areas were reviewed on the Lummi Reservation in the Year 10 wetland inventory update effort (Figure 3). Detailed maps of each of these wetland areas are presented in Appendix A.

Figure 3 - Updated Wetland Boundaries and Estimated Wetland Locations



As summarized in Table 1, a total of approximately 103 acres of wetlands were mapped as part of the Year 10 update. A comparison of the wetland acreage mapped during the first 10 years of this update effort is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of Wetland Areas Evaluated by Program Year

Year	Number of Wetlands Evaluated	Wetland Area (acres)	
1 (2005)	36	1,413	
2 (2006)	41	581	
3 (2007)	20	380	
4 (2008)	14	20	
5 (2009)	48	127	
6 (2010)	8	203	
7 (2011)	50	269	
8 (2012)	24	224	
9 (2013)	15	183	
10 (2014)	21	103	
Total	277	3,503	

The annual variations in the reported acreage of mapped wetlands are due to a number of factors including:

- The Year 1 Report summarized work that occurred over a period of almost 3 years.
- The Year 2 Report summarized work that occurred over a 1-year period.
- The Year 3 Report summarized work that occurred over a 9-month period with a reduced work week as the Water Resources Planner II worked only 32 hours a week starting in June 2006.
- The Year 4 Report summarizes work that occurred over an 11-month period that included a Quality Assurance/Quality Control effort with ESA Adolfson, a reverification of some wetland boundaries by Douglass Consulting, and the reorganization of the Lummi Natural Resources Water Resources Division. This reorganization eliminated the Water Resources Planner II position and created a Water Resources Planner I position. The staff transition included an investment in formal training and practical/field applications with various wetland scientists, which reduced the amount of time available to advance the wetland inventory update effort.
- The Year 5 Report summarizes work that occurred over a 1-year period including work completed in conjunction with wetland contractors hired by the Lummi Planning Department, Lummi Housing Authority, or the Lummi Tribal Sewer and Water District.
- The Year 6 Report summarizes work that occurred over a 1-year period including work completed in conjunction with wetland contractors hired by the Lummi Planning Department, Lummi Housing Authority, or the Lummi Tribal Sewer and Water District. Although fewer wetlands were evaluated during Year 6 compared

- to previous years, the acreage/area of the evaluated wetlands was greater than the wetland area evaluated during Year 4 and Year 5 combined.
- The Year 7 Report includes work that occurred over a period of several years.
 Thirty of the wetlands were updated in prior years but had not yet been formally incorporated into the inventory update. Twenty of the wetlands were original work done by a combination of LIBC staff and wetland consultants hired by the Lummi Planning Department, Lummi Housing Authority, and/or Lummi Natural Resources Department.
- The Years 8, 9, and 10 Reports each summarize work that occurred over a 1year period including work completed in conjunction with wetland consultants hired by the Lummi Planning Department, Lummi Housing Authority, Lummi Tribal Sewer and Water District, and/or Lummi Natural Resources Department.

Table 2 lists the 21 wetlands identified in the Year 10 wetland inventory update effort and their acreage. The identified wetlands are shown in Figure 3 and in higher resolution mapping included in Appendix A.

In the past, Table 2 also compared the wetland update acreage to the 1999 wetland inventory acreage. Over the past few years, it became evident that this comparison was not particularly valid in many cases. The majority of the wetlands identified in the current update effort were either not identified in the 1999 inventory, or the wetland location or extent was not similar enough to the 1999 polygon to compare. Because of this lack of alignment and the resulting reduced utility of comparing the current effort to the 1999 inventory results, the comparison is not included in this report and will not be included in future update reports.

During Year 10, all 1999 inventory wetlands reviewed were determined to be wetland, but the total size and/or boundary was different than mapped in 1999 in many cases. No wetland deletions to the overall wetland inventory were made in Year 10.

Table 2 –Wetland Areas Reviewed During the Year 10 Inventory Update

Wetland ID Number	Watershed Identification	Inventory Update Wetland Size (Acres)
2014-01	S	2.63
2014-02	G	2.90
2014-03	G	22.87
2014-04	K	23.22
2014-05	K	0.34
2014-06	K	0.05
2014-07	K	0.18
2014-08	K	0.62
2014-09	J	1.12
2014-10	0	20.41
2014-11	0	1.22
2014-12	K	10.69
2014-13	0	0.01
2014-14	0	0.03
2014-15	F	3.12
2014-16	S	0.32
2014-17	R	3.94
2014-18	R	0.15
2014-19	Q	0.20
2014-20	H H	1.36
2014-21	R	7.90
	Total	103.28

3.2 Results of Wetland Classification

Pursuant to 17 LAR 06.030, the *Washington State Wetland Rating System for Western Washington* (Hruby 2004) was applied to the 21 wetland areas evaluated in 2014. Table 3 presents a summary of the wetland rating and classification for wetlands evaluated.

Table 3 – Wetland Rating and HGM Classification

Wetland ID Number	Watershed Identification	Wetland Rating	HGM Class
2014-01	S	III	Depressional
2014-02	G	11	Depressional/ Riverine
2014-03	G	[]	Depressional
2014-04	K	III .	Depressional
2014-05	K	- 111	Depressional
2014-06	K	II .	Depressional
2014-07	K	[]	Depressional
2014-08	K		Depressional
2014-09	J	Ш	Slope
2014-10	0	IV	Depressional
2014-11	0	IV	Depressional
2014-12	K	III =	Depressional
2014-13	0	IV	Depressional/ Slope
2014-14	0	III	Depressional
2014-15	F	111	Depressional
2014-16	S	II	Depressional
2014-17	R	II	Depressional
2014-18	R	III	Depressional
2014-19	Q	IV	Depressional
2014-20	Н		Depressional
2014-21	R	111	Depressional

Of the 21 wetlands evaluated during Year 10, no wetlands were rated as Category 1, six (6) wetlands were rated as Category 2, 11 were rated as Category 3 wetlands, and four (4) wetlands were rated as Category 4.

4.0 SUMMARY

Accurate information on wetland locations, extent, wetland category, and wetland functions is needed to effectively manage Reservation wetlands pursuant to the Lummi Nation Water Resources Protection Code (LCL Title 17) and associated Lummi Administrative Regulations. Although the 1999 inventory represents an important planning tool and a significant improvement over the previously available information, it has proven to be too general for many planning efforts. Refining the spatial resolution of the wetland mapping and classifying the wetlands into the regulatory categories identified in Title 17 is intended to support efforts to protect these wetland resources and the important ecological, hydrological, and water quality protection functions that they provide. Because of the large number of wetland areas on the Reservation, the effort to refine the spatial resolution of the wetland mapping and to classify the

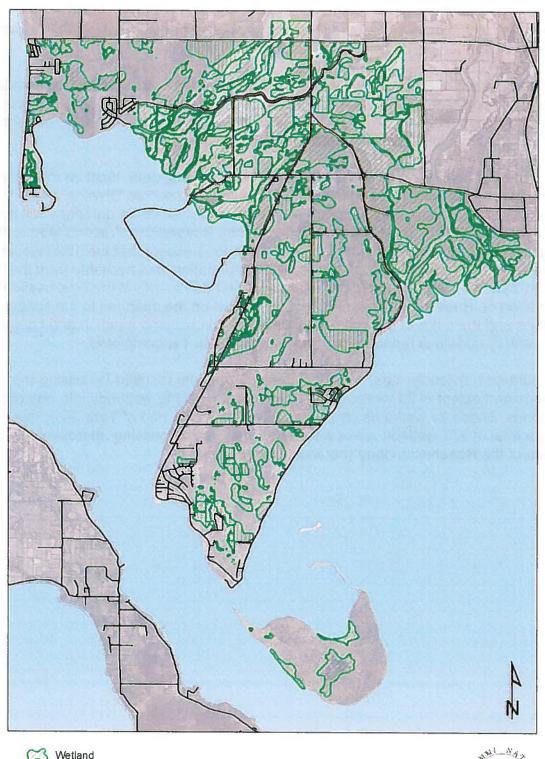
Reservation wetlands is projected to require several years to complete. This report summarizes the results of Year 10 of this inventory update effort.

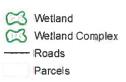
The overall result of the inventory update effort will be a more accurate GIS data layer and an associated database that contains the wetland category and other summary information about each wetland on the Reservation. Information about the wetland category will allow for the associated buffer to be mapped.

Hard copies of field notes (e.g., wetland rating worksheets, data, location maps) and electronic copies are maintained in the Lummi Water Resources Division office. Until the update effort is completed, the GIS data layer and associated database will be a work in progress. The current version of the Lummi Reservation Wetland Map is shown in Figure 4. Figure 4 shows the information in Figure 3 except that the 1999 wetland locations were removed where more accurate information was available from the Year 1 through Year 10 inventory updates. Figure 4 is intended to reflect the best available information on Reservation wetlands to date. Based on the changes to the spatial locations and the utility of the collected information on wetland function and category, the inventory update is recommended to continue until it is completed.

As described previously, Year 10 of this inventory update resulted in revising the locations and extent of 21 wetland areas and classifying the wetlands into one of four categories. These 21 wetlands cover 103.28 acres. At the end of Year 10 of this update effort, a total of 277 wetland areas were evaluated, encompassing approximately 50 percent of the Reservation land (not including tidelands).

Figure 4 - Best Available Wetland Inventory Map (December 2014)





Lummi Nation makes no claim as to the accuracy, completeness, or content of any data contained herein. This map is not intended to reflect the extent of land boundaries of the Lummi Reservation. All warranties of fitness for a particular purpose and of merchantability are hereby disclaimed.



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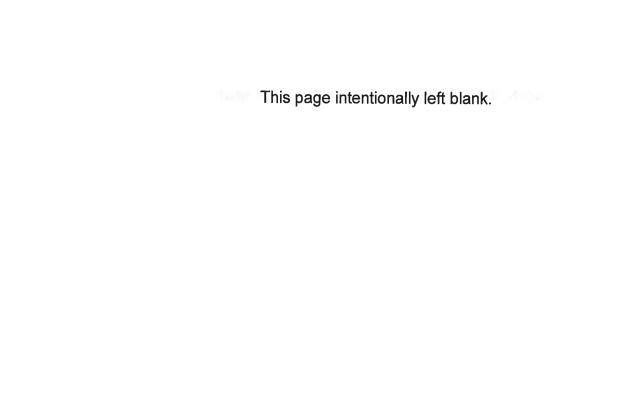
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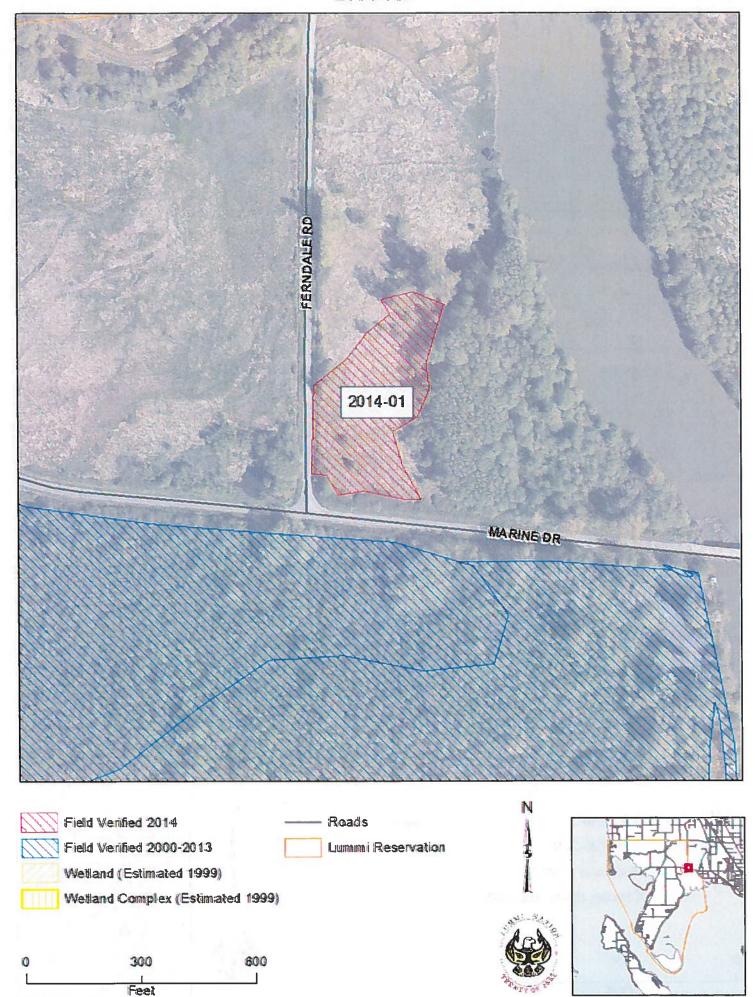
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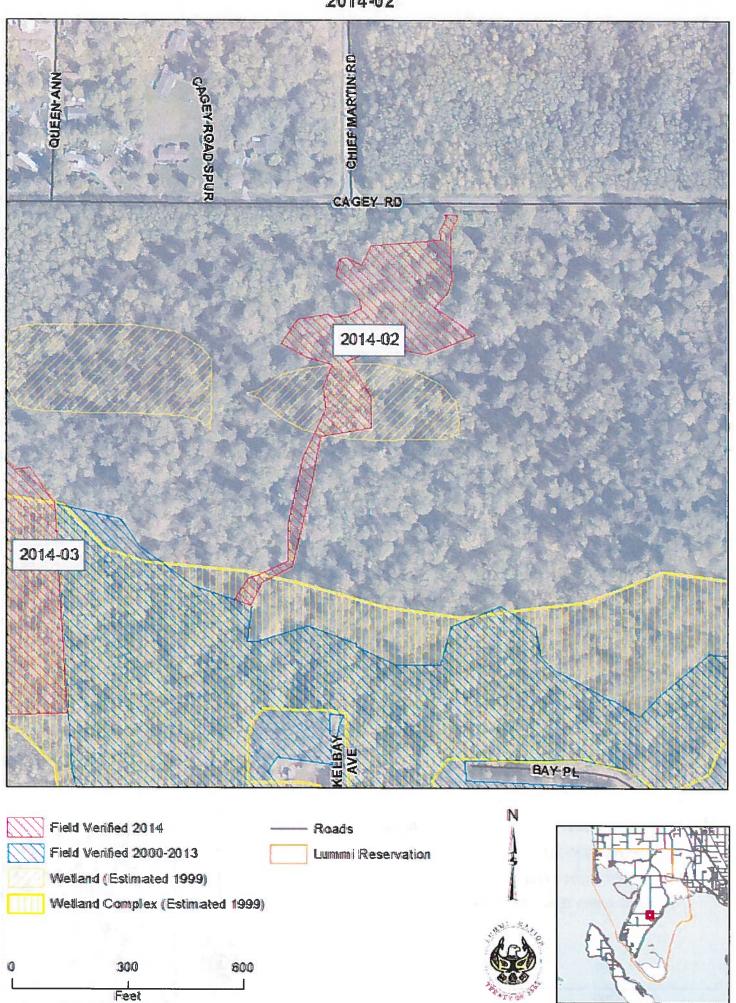
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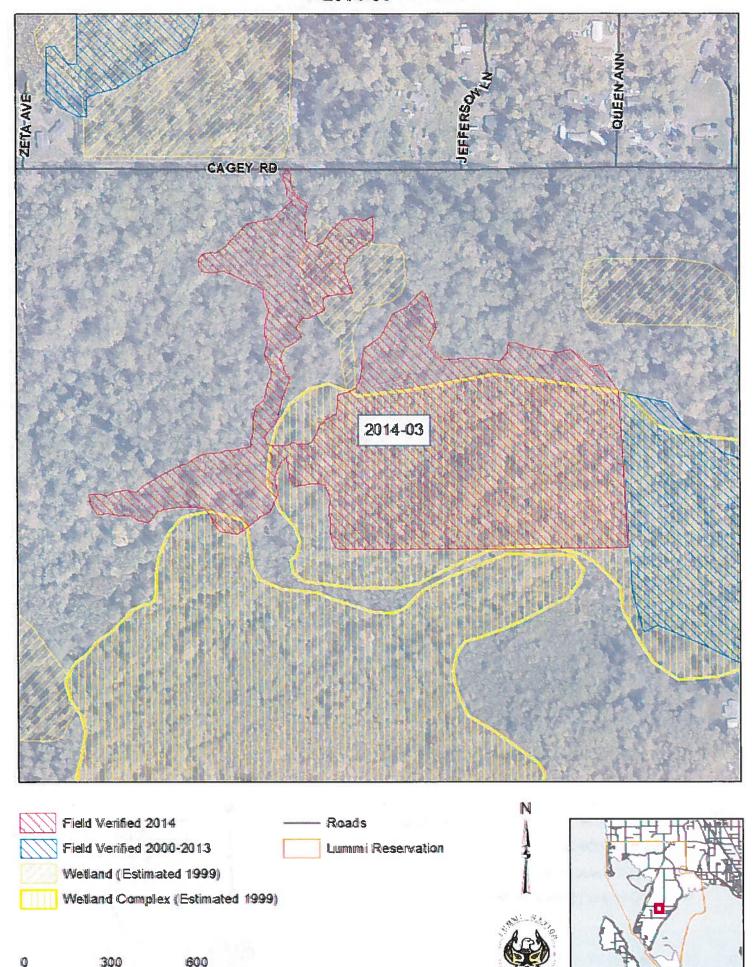


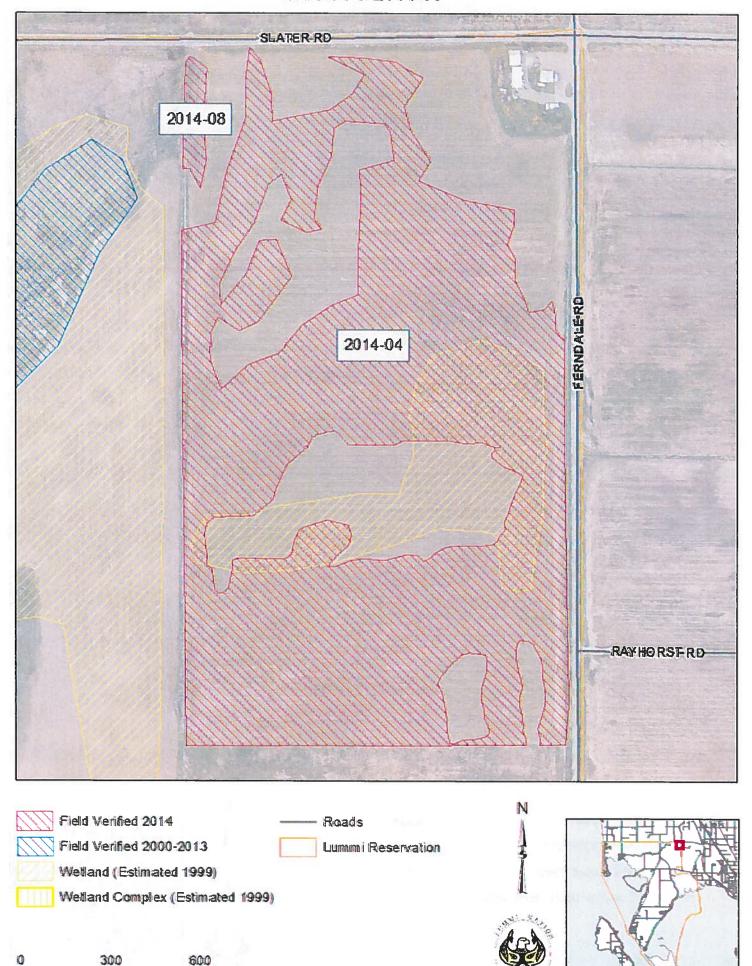
APPENDIX A – INDIVIDUAL WETLAND MAPS

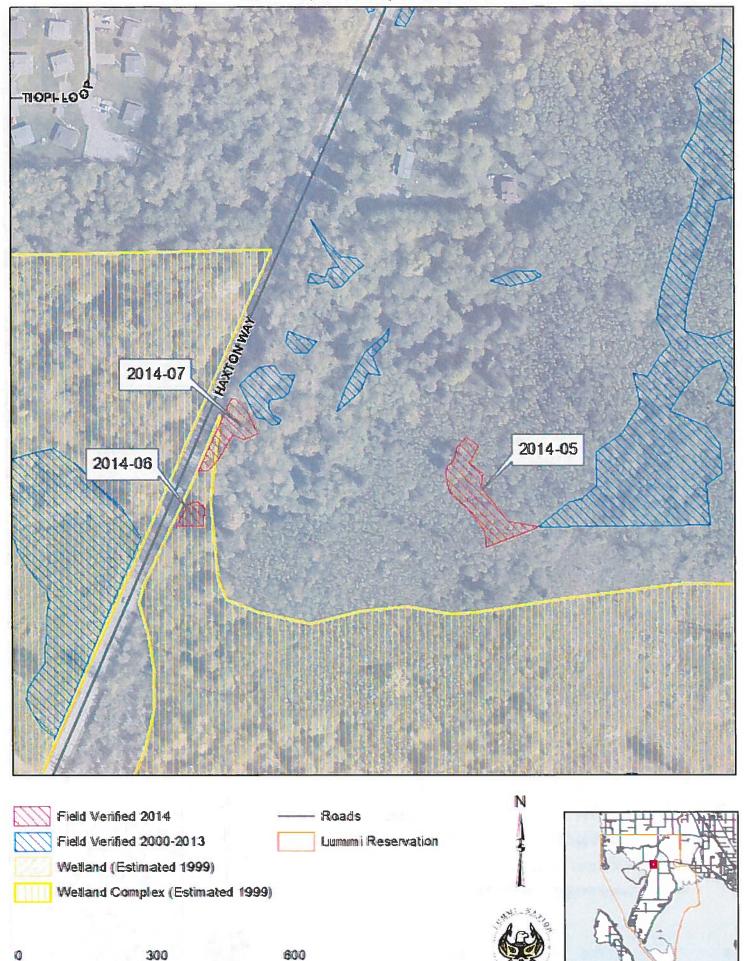




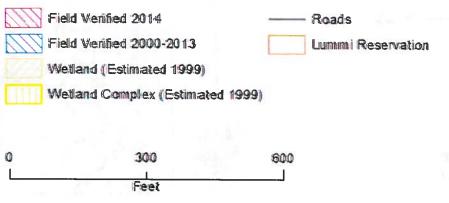






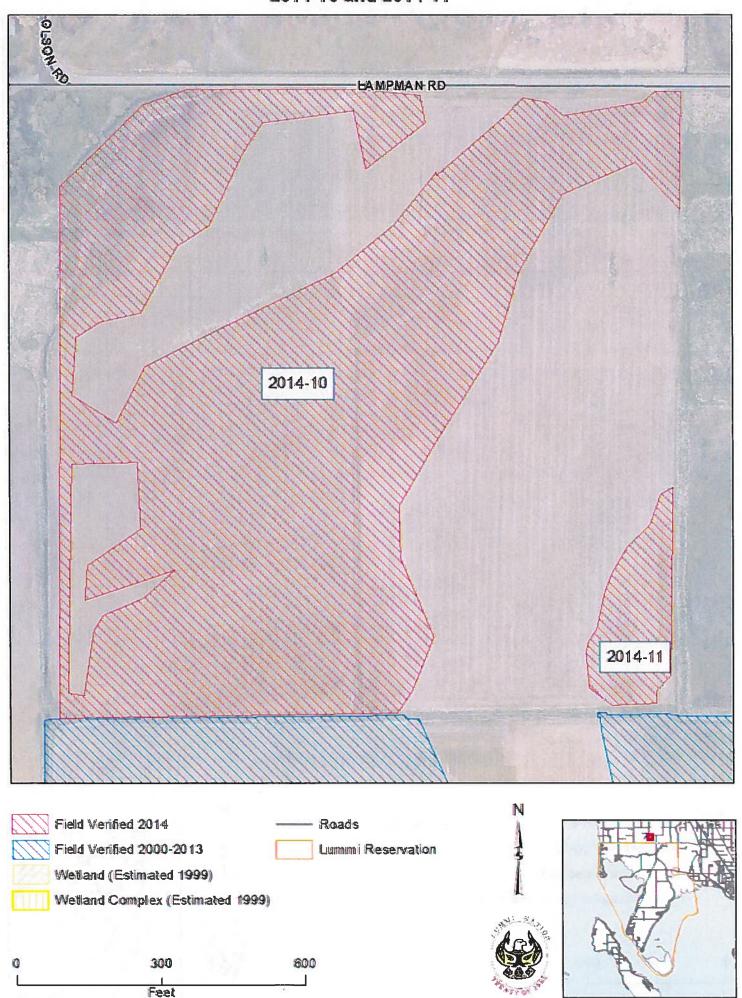


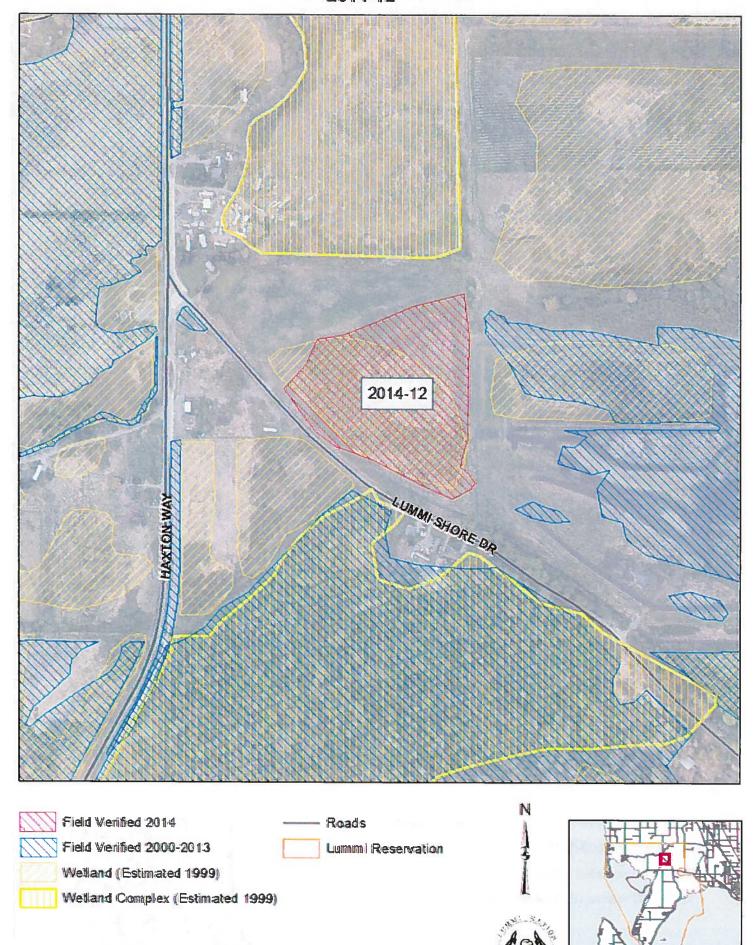




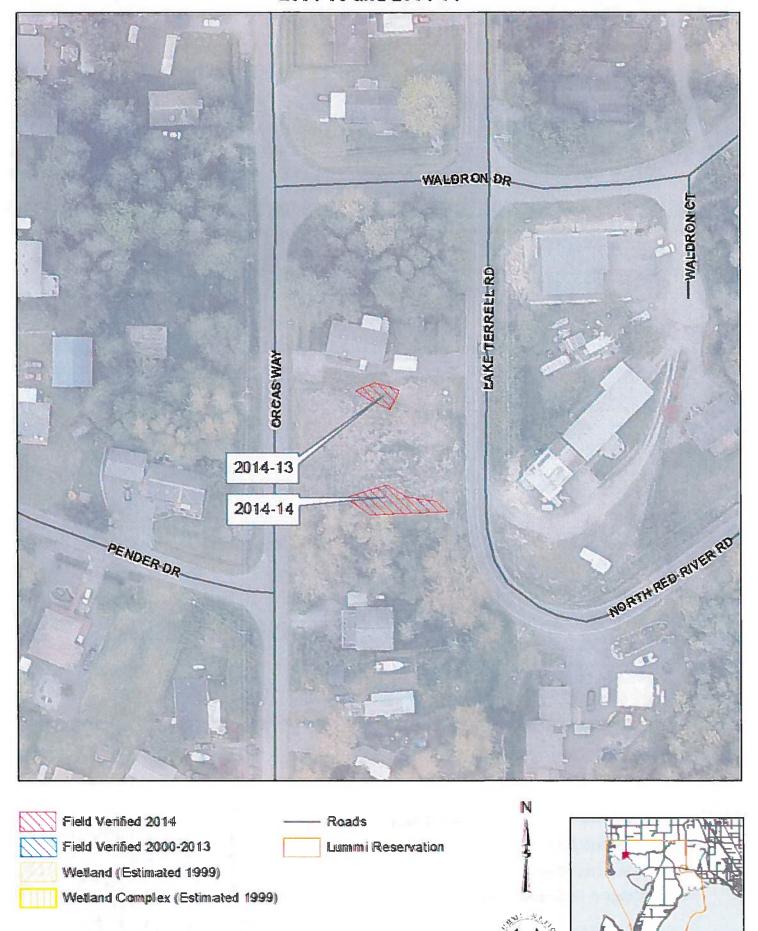


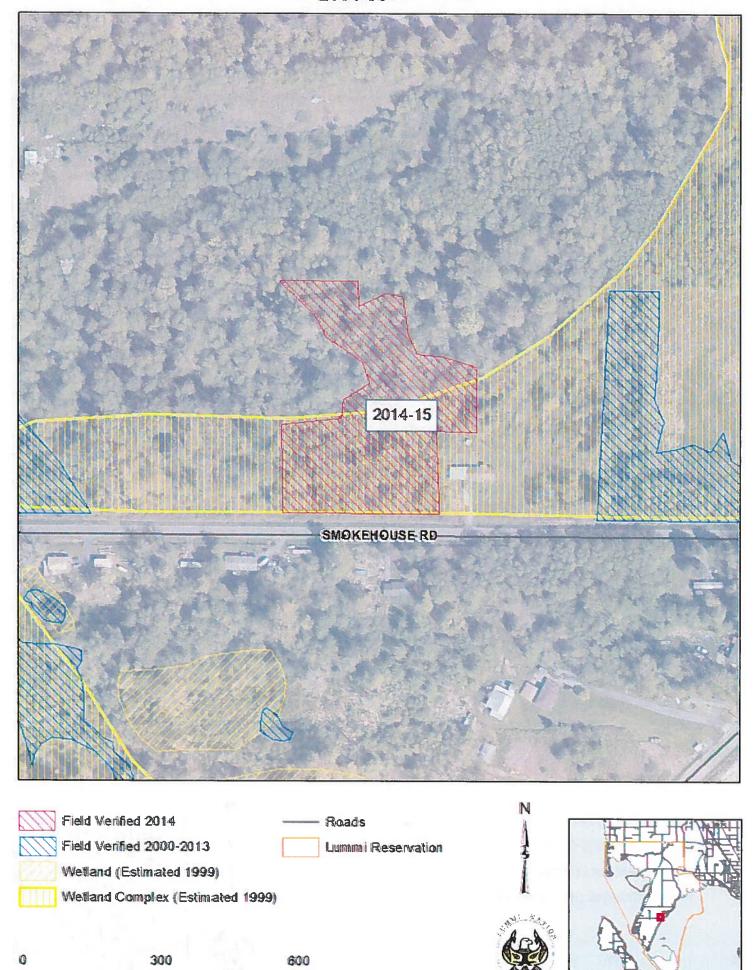






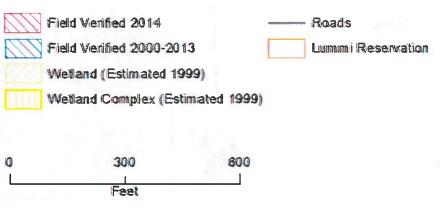
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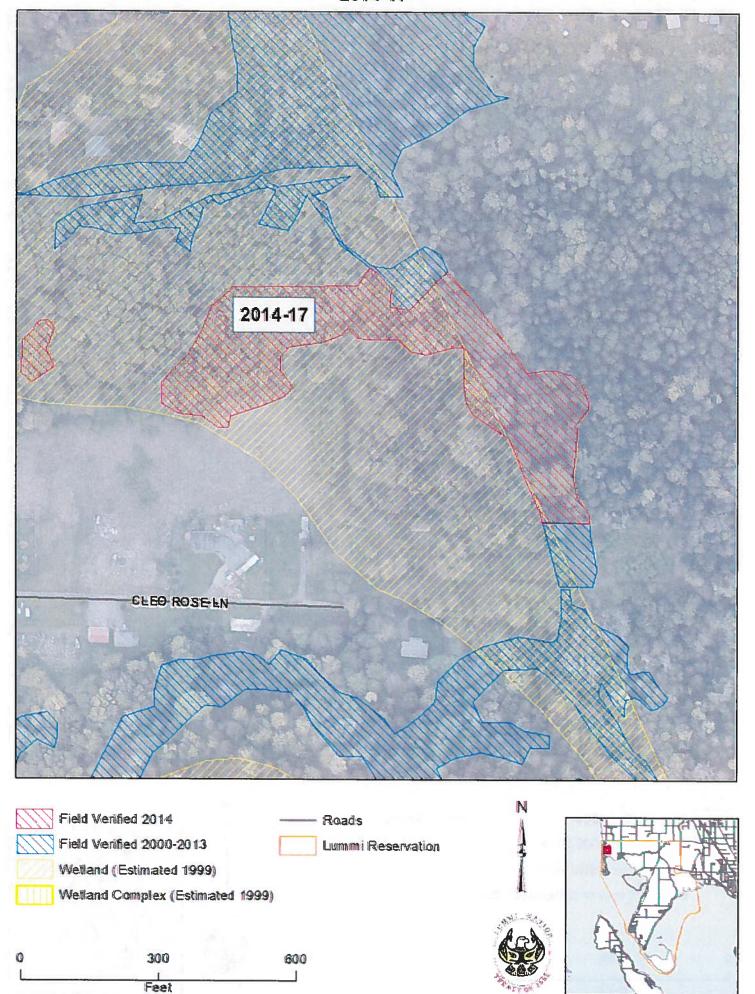
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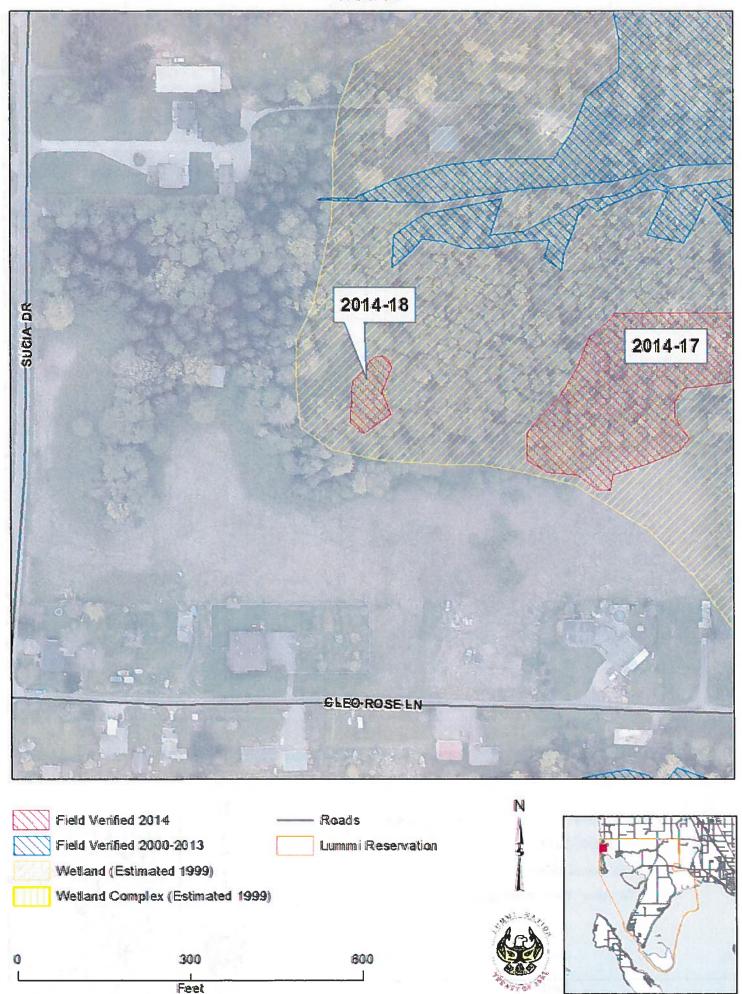




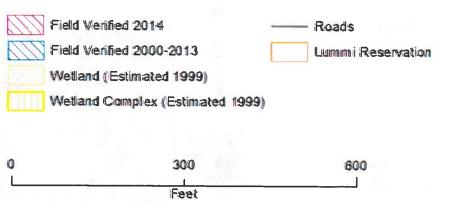






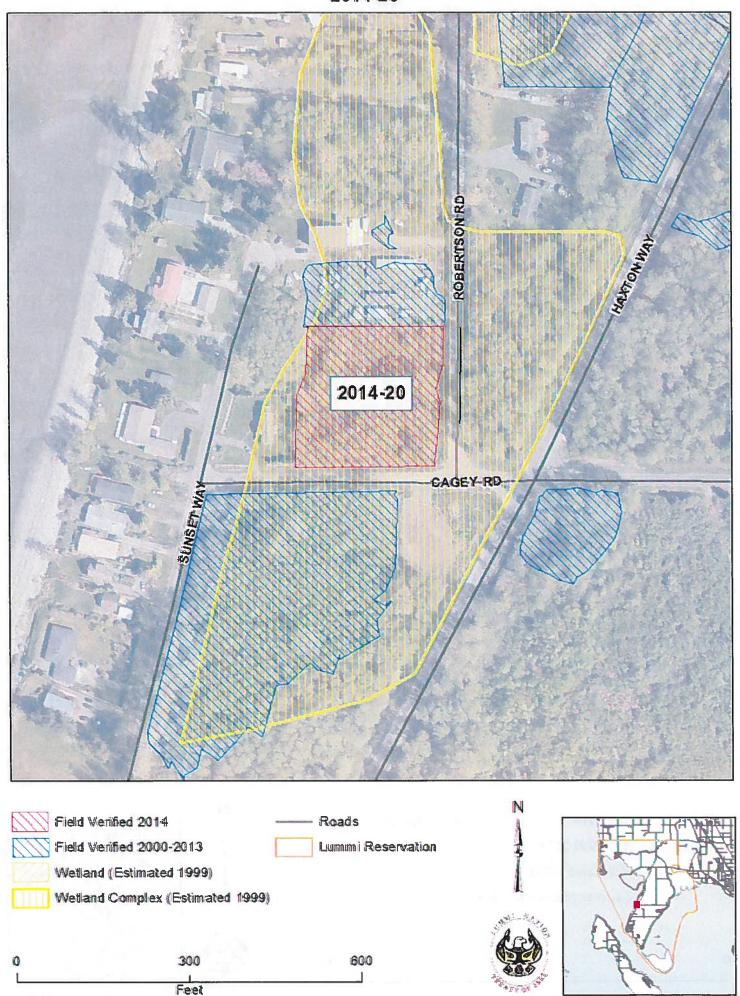


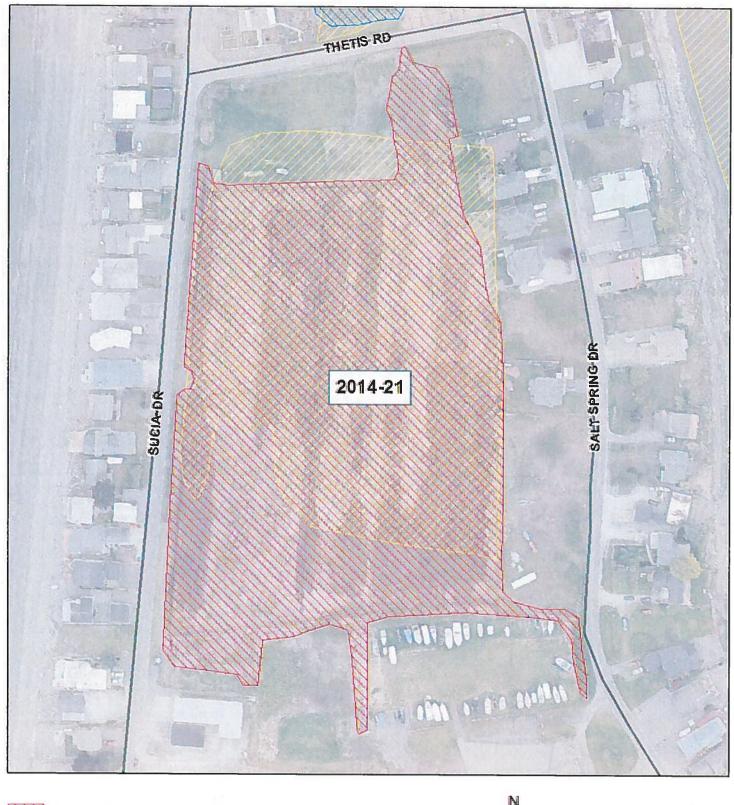


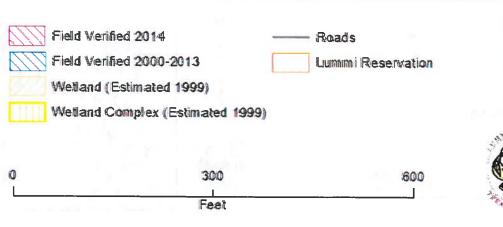








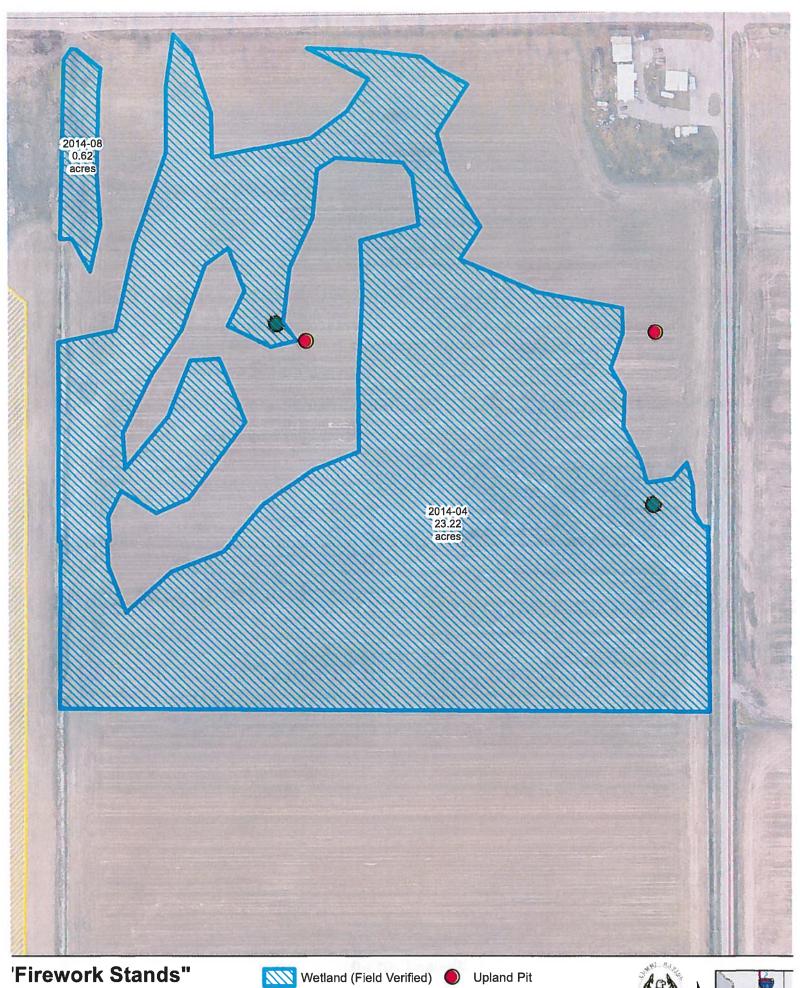






APPENDIX B - SAMPLE OF WETLAND RATING WORKSHEETS





'Firework Stands" **Vetlands** 3/27/2014



Wetland (Not Verified)





Wetland Pit









Overview of the wetland from Slater Road looking south



Ditch along the western edge of the wetland and review area



Detail of the ditch draining the wetland to Ferndale Road

Wetland 2014-04

WETLAND RATING FORM - WESTERN WASHINGTON

Version 2- Updates July 2006 to increase accuracy and reproducibly among users

Updated Oct 2008 with the new WDFW definitions for priority habitats

August 2004

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Does the wetland unite being rated meet any of the criteria below?
If you answer YES to any of the questions below you will need to protect the wetland according to the regulations regarding the special characteristics of the wetland.

		3
[[uncion: For example, the wetland has been identified in the Shoreline Master Program, the Critical Areas Ordinance, or in a local management plan as having species significant.
<u> </u>		SP4. Does the wetland unit have a local significant in addition to its
S		SP3. Does the wetland unit contain individuals of Priority species listed by WDFW for the state? Elk
		welland is on the appropriate state database. Note: Wetlands with State listed plant species are categorized as Category I Natural Heritage Wetlands (see p. 19 of data form).
4		SP2. Has the wetland unit been documented as habitat for any State listed Threatened or Endangered species? Extra purpose of this change and "Popularion" monte the
		(T/E species)? For the purposes of this rating system, "documented" means the wetland is on the appropriate state or federal database.
<		SP1. Has the wetland unit been documented as a habitat for any federally listed Threatened or Endangered animal or plant speices
NO	YES	Check List for Wetlands That May Need Additional Protection (in addition to the protection recommended for its category)

functions. The Hydrogeomorphic Class of a wetland can be determined using the key below. See p. 24 for more detailed instruction on classifying wetlands. To complete the next part of the data sheet you will need to determine the
Hydrogeomorphic Class of the wetland being rated.

The hydrogeomorphic classification groups wetlands into those that function in similar ways. This simplifies the questions needed to answer how well the wetland

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CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Please determine if the wettand meets the attributes described below and circle the appropriate answers and Category.

T VES = Category T NO = Category
or un-grazed or un-mowed grassland. The welland has at least 2 of the following features: itdal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wellands.
determining the size threshold of 1 acre. At least 3/4 of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest,
rated a Category II, while the relatively undisturbed upper marsh with native species would be a Category I. Do not, however, exclude the area of Spartina in
the wetland should be given a dual rating (I/II). The area of Spartina would be
grazing, and less than 10% cover of non-native plant species). If the non-native Snarling sno, are the only species that cover more than 10% of the wetland, then
The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation,
SC 1.2 Is the wetland unit at least 1 acre in size and meets at least two of the following
☐ YES = Calegory I ☐ NO = go to question SC 1.2
Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151?
SC 1.1 Is the wetland unit within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, Natural Area Preserve, State Park, or Educational,
✓ NO = not estuarine wetland
☐ YES = go to question SC 1.1
☐ With a salinity of greater than 0.5 ppt.
☐ The dominant water regime is tidal,
Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands?
SC 1.0 Estuarine Wetlands (see p. 86)
appropriate criteria are met.
Wedleto Type Check off any critisms that show to the wettend. Circle the Calennay when the

SC: 2.0 Natural Heritage Wetlands (see p. 8/) Natural Heritage Wetlands have been identified by the Washington Natural Heritage Program/DNR as either high quality undisturbed wetlands or wetlands that support state Threatened, Endangered, or Sensitive plant species. SC 2.1 Is the wetland unit being rated in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage Wetland? (this question is used to screen out most sites before you need to contact WNHP/DNR) Verified through: STT/R information in Appendix D, or Verified through: Accessed from WNHP/DNR website
YES = Contact WNHP/DNR (see p. 78) and go to question SC 2.2 NO = not Natural Heritage Wetland SC 2.2 Has DNR identified the wetland as a high quality undisturbed wetland or as a site with state threatened or endangered plant species? ▼ES = Category I
SC 3.0 Bogs (see p. 87) Does the wetland unit (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs? Use the key below to identify if the wetland is a bog. If the answer yes you will still need rate the wetland based on its functions.
 Does the wetland have organic soil horizons (i.e. layers of organic soil), either peats, or mucks, that compose 16 inches or more of the first 32 inches of the soil profile? (See Appendix B for a filed key to identify organic soils). YES = go to question 3 NO = go to question 2
2. Does the wetland have organic soils, either peats or mucks that are less than 16 inches deep over bedrock, or an impermeable harpan such as clay or volcanic wash, or that are floating on a lake or pond? YES = go to question 3 NO = is NOT a bog for rating purposes
3. Does the unit have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level, AND other plants, is present, consist of the "bog" species listed in Table 3 as a significant component of the vegetation (more than 30% of total shrub and herbaceous cover consists of species in Table 3)? NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory you may substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at least 16" deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the "bog" plant species in Table 3 are present, the wetland is a bog. \[\text{YES} = is a bog for purposes of rating NO = go to question 4 \]
4. Is the unit forested (>30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Englemenn's spruce, or western white pine, WITH any of the species (or combination of species) on the bog species plant list in Table 3 as a significant component of the ground cover (>30% coverage of total shrub/herbaceous cover)? YES = Category! NO = is NOT a bog for the purposes of rating

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□ The welland meet all of the lowwing trice condutors? □ The welland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, dilching, filling, cultivation, graziless than 20% cover of invasive plant species. (se list of invasive species on p. 74). □ At least 3/4 of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-mowed grassland. □ The welland is larger that 1/10 acre (4350 square feet). □ YES = Category I □ NO = Category II	☐ The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or less frequently rocks. ☐ The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains surface water that is saline or (>0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to be measured near the bottom). YES = go to question SC 5.1 ☑ NO = NOT a wetland in a coastal.	□ Mature forests: (west of the Cascade Cresold OR have an average dbh exceeding 21 decay, decadence, number of snags, and of that found in old-growth. □ YES = Category ☑ NO = SC 5.0 Wetlands in Coastal Ladoons (see p. 91)	Old-growth forests: (west of the Cascade Crest) Stands of at least two treutli-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/are at least 200 years of age OR have a dbh of 32 inches (81cm) or more. Note: The criterion for dbh is based on measurement for upland forests. The trees in wetland will have a smaller dbh because their growth rates are often criterion is and "OR" so old-growth forest do not necessarily have to have	Does the wetland unit have at least 1 acre of Department of Fish and Wildlife's forest as needs to be rated based on its functions.
Does the welland meet all of the lollowing three condutors? The welland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing), and has less than 20% cover of invasive plant species. (se list of invasive species on p. 74). At least 3/4 of the landward edge of the welfand has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or un-mowed grassland. The welfand is larger that 1/10 acre (4350 square feet). □ YES = Category I □ NO = Category II	The wettand lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or less frequently rocks. The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains surface water that is saline or brackish (>0.5 ppt) during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to be measured near the bottom). YES = go to question SC 5.1 NO = NOT a wetland in a coastal lagoon	Mature forests: (west of the Cascade Crest) Stands where the largest trees are 80 to 200 years old OR have an average dbh exceeding 21 inches (53cm); crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, number of snags, and quality of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth. YES = Category NO = NOT a forested welland with special characteristics	Old-growth forests: (west of the Cascade Crest) Stands of at least two tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/acre (20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a dbh of 32 inches (81cm) or more. Note: The criterion for dbh is based on measurement for upland forests. Two-hundred year old trees in wetland will have a smaller dbh because their growth rates are often slower. The DFW criterion is and "OR" so old-growth forest do not necessarily have to have trees of this diameter.	Does the wetland unit have at least 1 acre of forest that meets one of these criteria for the Department of Fish and Wildlife's forest as priority habitats? If the answer is YES the wetland still needs to be rated based on its functions.

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n/a	Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics Choose the "highest" rating if wetland falls into several categories, and record on p. 1. If NO was answered for all types enter "Not Applicable" on p. 1.
	SC 6.2 Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 acre, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that are between 0.1 and 1 acre?
ger?	SC 6.1 Is the wetland one acre or larger, or is it a mosaic of wetlands that is one acre or larger? NO = go to question SC 6.2
4	In practical terms that mean the following geographic areas: The Long Beach Peninsula- lands west of SR 103 Grayland, Westport- lands west of SR 105 Ocean Shores, Copalis- lands west of SR 115 and SR 109
pland d for rating	SC 6.0 Interdunal Wetlands (see p. 93) Is the wetland unit west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Is the wetland unit west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership of WBUO)? YES = go to question SC6.1

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Classification of Wetland Units in Western Washington

The wetland is on a slope (slope can be very gradual). The wetland is on a slope (slope can be very gradual). The water flows through the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks. The water leaves the wetland without being impounded? Note: Surface water does not pond in these types of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow depressions or behind hummocks (depressions are usually <3ft diameter and less than 1 foot deep). NO = no to question 5.	3. Does the entire wetland unit meet both of the following criteria: The vegetated part of the wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any vegetation on the surface) at least 20 acres (8ha) in size; At least 30% of the open water area is deeper than 6.6 it (2m)? At least 30% of the open water area is deeper than 6.5 it (2m)? NO = go to question 4.	2. The entire wetland unit is flat and precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water into it. Groundwater and surface water runoff are NOT sources of water to the unit. NO = go to question 3.	If your wetland can be classified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Riverine wetlands. If it is Saltwater Tidal Fringe, it is rated as an Estuarine wetland. Wetlands that were called estuarine in the first and second editions of the rating system are called Salt Water Tidal Fringe in the Hydrogeomorphic Classification. Estuarine wetlands were categorized separately in the earlier editions, and this separation is being kept in this revision. To maintain consistency between editions, the term "Estuarine" wetland is kept. Please note, however, that the characteristics that define Category I and II estuarine wetlands have charaged.	1. Are the water levels in the wetland usually controlled by tides (i.e. except during floods)? NO = go to question 2	probably have a unit with multiple HGM classes. In this case, identify which hydrologic criteria in questions 1-7 apply, and go to Question 8.
--	---	--	--	--	--

Wetland name or number:2014-04

wetland	Depressional + Lake Fringe	Depressional + Riverine along stream within boundary	Slope + Lake Fringe	Slope + Depressional	Slope + Riverine	HGM Classes within the Wetland Unit Being Rated	8. Your wetland unit seems to be difficult to classify and probably contains several different HGM classes. For example, seeps at the base of a stope may grade into a riverine floodplain, or a small stream within a depressional wetland has a zone of flooding along its sides. GO BACK AND IDENTIFY WHICH OF THE HYDROLOGIC REGIMES DESCRIBED IN QUESTIONS 1-7 APPLY TO DIFFERENT AREAS IN THE UNIT (make a rough sketch to help you decide). Use the following table to identify the appropriate class to use of the rating system if you have several HGM classes present within your wetland. Note: Use this table only if the class that is recommended in the second column represents 10% or more of the total area of the unit; classify the wetland using the class that represent more than 90% of the total area.	 Is the wetland unit located in a very flat are wit no obvious depression and no overbank flooding. The unit does not pond surface water more than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by higher groundwater in the area. The wetland may be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet. NO = go to question 8. YES = the wetland class is Depressional	 6. Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at some time during the year. This means that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland. NO = go to question 7. 	 Does the entire wetland unit meet all of the following criteria? The unit is in a valley, or stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding from that stream or river. The overbank flooding occurs at least once every two years. Note: The riverine unit can contain depressions that are filled with water when the rive is not flooding. NO = go to question 6.
wetlands with special characteristics	Depressional	Depressional	Lake Fringe	Depressional	Riverine	HGMICIass to Use in Rating	contains several different HGM into a riverine floodplain, or a small ong its sides. GO BACK AND SIBED IN QUESTIONS 1-7 APPLY TO plp you decide). Use the following m if you have several HGM classes shat is recommended in the sunit; classify the wetland using the	ession and no overbank flooding. The unit seems to be maintained by out has no obvious natural outlet. class is Depressional	epression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the s means that any outlet, if present, is higher than the YES = the wetland class is Depressional	ted by overbank flooding with water when the rive is not flooding. class is Riverine

If you are unable still to determine which of the above criteria apply to your welland, or if you have more than 2 HGM classes within a wetland boundary, classify the wetland as **Depressional** for the rating.

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at wetland functions improve the It to improve water quality? of the wetland: aving it (no outlet) stricted permanently flowing outlet class, with permanent surface outflow and no made ditch stricter provide photo or drawing duff layer) is clay or organic (use NRCS definitions) Yes "netermitterntly flowing") Provide photo or drawing duff layer) is clay or organic (use NRCS definitions) Yes 4 pts NO pts mergent, shrub, and/or forest Cowardin class): on in > 1/10 of the area on in > 1/10 of the area on in > 1/10 of the area on in < 1/10 of the area on the area on the string of the average ermanently ponded. Estimate area as the average of the wetland of the wetland of the wetland of the points in the boxes above fity to improve water quality? e are pollutants in groundwater or surface water rwise reduce quality in streams, lakes, or thand. Note which of the following conditions provide we pollutants coming from several sources, but all to the wetland to the wetland phosphorus or nitrogen NO = multiplier is 1 (or a pts Figure 1. Add the points in the boxes above fity to improve water quality? (a) (a) (a) (b) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (d) (d) (d	14	
bove sees		2
bove see s		Other
de bove		
de bove		_
de bove		
bove sees		Untreated stormwater discharges to the wetland
bovee	2	any single source would quality as opportunity.
bove Bove	Multiplier -	the sources of pollutants. A unit may have pollutants coming from several sources, but
Sees S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S		groundwater down gradient from the wetland. Note which of the following conditions provide
bole sees s		coming into the wetland that would otherwise reduce quality in streams, lakes, or
bove sees	(300 p. ++)	Answer YES if you know or believe there are pollutants in groundwater or surface water
88888	,	al for D1 Add the points in the boxes above
SSS S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	4	M
55 6 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6		
sses		
	4	is > 1/2 total area of the wetland
sses s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s		ditions 5 out of 10 years.
ies u		ng the year. Do not count the area that is permanently ponded. Estimate area as the average
φ G	9410	Characteristics of seasonal portunity or intrinsition. is the area of the wetland unit that is ponded for at least 2 months, but dries out sometime
	Eign on in	
		Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, vegetation in< 1/10 of the area
102		
	-	
		Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, vegetation in >95% of the area 5 pts
	Figure n/a	Characteristics of persistent vegetation (emergent, shrub, and/or forest Cowardin class):
	0	I he son two inches below the surface (or duit layer) is diay of organic (use inches deliminaria)
wetland unit have the potential to improve water quality? wetland unit have the potential to improve water quality? wetland unit have the potential to improve water quality? wetland: wetland: wetland: 3 pts spression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet) 2 pts nun-constricted, or slightly constricted permanently flowing outlet 2 pts nun-constricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet (permanently flowing) 1 pt at depression (Q.7), or in the Flats class, with permanent surface outflow and no 1 pt 1 pt 1 pt		ilion is not permanently howing, treat unit as interintently howing / movine priorio or unawing
ALITY FUNCTIONS - indicators that wetland functions improve the wetland unit have the potential to improve water quality? bristics of surface water flows out of the wetland: bristics of surface water flows out of the wetland: 3 pts gression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet) 2 pts 1 un-constricted, or slightly constricted permanently flowing outlet 2 pts 1 un-constricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet (permanently flowing) 1 pt 1 tdepression (Q.7), or in the Flats class, with permanent surface outflow and no		bylous natural outlet and/or outlet is a man-made discr
ALITY FUNCTIONS - indicators that wetland functions improve the wetland unit have the potential to improve water quality? bristics of surface water flows out of the wetland: bristics of surface water leaving it (no outlet) spression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet) a pts termittently flowing, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet 2 pts n un-constricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet (permanently flowing) 1 pt		permanent surface outflow and no
ALITY FUNCTIONS - indicators that wetland functions improve the wetland unit have the potential to improve water quality? bristics of surface water flows out of the wetland: pression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet) a pts dermittently flowing, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet 2 pts		lowing) 1 p
ALITY FUNCTIONS - indicators that wetland functions improve the wetland unit have the potential to improve water quality? bristics of surface water flows out of the wetland: spression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet) 3 pts	N	
ALITY FUNCTIONS - indicators that wetland functions improve the a wetland unit have the <u>potential</u> to improve water quality? teristics of surface water flows out of the wetland:		et)
ALITY FUNCTIONS - indicators that wetland functions improve the swetland unit have the potential to improve water quality?	Figure n/a	Characteristics of surface water flows out of the wetland:
ALITY FUNCTIONS - indicators that wetland functions improve the	(see p. 38)	Does the wetland unit have the potential to improve water quality?
	per box)	ar quality.
	(only 1 score	WATER QUALITY FUNCTIONS - indicators that wetland functions improve the

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14	Total- Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from D3 by D4 Add score to table on page 1
(see p. 49) Multiplier =	D4 Does the wetland unit have the opportunity to reduce flooding and erosion? Answer YES if the wetland is in a location in the watershed where it provides flood storage, or reduction in water velocity; it helps protect downstream property and aquatic resources from flooding or excessive and/or erosive flows. Answer NO if the water coming into the wetland is controlled by a structure such as a floodgate, tide gate, flap valve, reservoir, ect; OR you estimate that more than 90% of the water in the wetland is from groundwater in area where damaging groundwater flooding does occur. Note which of the following indicators of opportunity apply. Wetland is in a headwater of a river or stream that has flooding problems Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems. Other: drains to Slater Slough YES = multiplier is 2 NO = multiplier is 1
7	Total for D3 Add the points in the boxes above
. u	torage in the watershed upstream basin contributing st el. n 10 times the area of the unit 00 times the area of the unit an 100 times the area of the u
0	
N	D3.1 Characteristics of surface water flows out of the wetland unit: ☐ Unit is a depression with no surface water leaving (no outlet) ☐ Unit is at depression (0.7), or in the Flats class, with permanently flowing outlet ☐ Unit is flat depression (0.7), or in the Flats class, with permanent surface outflow and no obvious natural outlet and/or outer is a man-made ditch (If ditch is not permanently flowing, treat unit as "intermittently flowing") ☐ Unit has an un-constricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet (permanently flowing) ☐ 0 pts
Points (only 1 score per box) (see p. 46)	D Depressional and Flats Wetlands HYDROLOGIC FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation D3. Does the wetland unit have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?

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•	T-1-12-11:
1	
	List of species counted (not required):
	Serior Control of the
	c-la aparias
	10 spacies 2 pts
0	Number of Species Counted:
	Canadian misue
	DO HOLDOG CUIdaidi Minoli, leed callal ygrass, bulpis adsessine, or
	Do not include Currents Milkell proof connection or
	You do not have to name the species.
	Count the number of plant species in the wettand that cover at least 10 square teet. (Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold)
	H1.3 Richness of Plant Species (see p. 75)
	tland
	☐ Lake-fringe wetland 2 pts
	Map of hydroperiods
	□ Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland
	Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland
	Saturated only 1 present 0 pts
	Occasionally flooded or inundated 2 present
	3 present
-	Permanently flooded or inundated 4 or more present
•	enods).
	water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wending of 74 acre to count
	with the first of many regimes (n) of the will and a first or a count
Figure n/a	H1.2 Hydroperiods (see p. 73)
	1 structure 0 pts
	2 structures 1 pt
	4 of more succioids
•	chires
0	Add the number of vegetation types that qualify. If you have:
	polygon
	herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the forested
	Forested areas have three out of five strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs,
	If the unit has a forested class, check if:
	Forested- areas where trees have >30% cover
	Scrub/shrub- areas where shrubs have >30% cover
	C Emergent plants
	than 2.5 acres.
	threshold for each class is ¼ acre or more than 10% of the area if unit is smaller
	Check the types of vegetation classes present (as defined in Cowardin) - Size
Figure n/a	H1.1 Vegetation structure (see p. 72)
per box)	H1. Does the wetland unit have the potential to provide habitat for many species?
(Only 1 score	HABITAT FUNCTIONS -Indicators that unit functions to provide important habitat

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2	H1. Total Score – potential for providing habitat Add the scores in all H1 columns above
	egg-laying by amphibians) Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in each stratum of plants Note: the 20% stated in early printings of the manual on page 78 is an error.
	At least it, acre of thirs-temmed persistent vegetation or woody branches are present in area that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for
	Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (-20degree short) OR stone of recent heaver activity are present.
	Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6ft (2m) and/or overhanging vegetation which extends at least 3.3ft (1m) over a stream for at least 33 ft (10m)
	☐ Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (>4 inches diameter and 6 pt long) ☐ Standing snags in the wetland (diameter at bottom >4 inches)
	H1.5 Special Habital Features (see p. 77) Check the habital features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points you put into the points column.
	Use map of Cowardin vegetation classes
	NOTE: If you have four or more classes or three vegetation classes and open water, the rating is always "high."
	braided channels)
	High = 3 points (Riparian
	Moderate ≈ 2 points
0	*
	None = 0 Points Low = 1 point
Figure n/a	H1.4. Interspersion of Habitats (see p. 76) Decide from the diagrams below, whether interspersion between Cowardin vegetation classes (described in H1.1), or the classes and un-vegetated areas (can include open water or muditats) is high, medium, low, or none.

Comments:

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N	Total for page
	H2.2.3 is the wetland: within five miles (8km) of a brackish or salt water estuary OR within three miles of a large field or pasture (>40 acres) OR within one mile of a lake greater than 20 acres? YES = 1 point NO = 0 points
	H2.2.2 is the wetland part of a relatively undisturbed and unbroken vegetated corridor (either riparian or upland) that is at least 50ft wide, has at least 30% cover of shrubs or forest, and connects to estuaries, other wetlands, or undisturbed uplands that are at least 25 acroes in size? OR a Lake-firinge wetland, if it does not have an undisturbed corridor as in the question above. YES = 2 points (go to question H2.3) NO = go to question H2.2.3.
1 -	H2.2 Corridors and Connections (see p. 81) H2.2 Corridors and Connections (see p. 81) H2.2.1 is the wetland part of a relatively undisturbed and unbroken vegetated corridor (either riparian or upland) that is at least 150ft wide, has at least 30% cover of shrubs, forest, or native undisturbed prairie, that connects to estuaries, other wetlands, or undisturbed uplands that are at least 250 acres in size? Dams in riparian corridors, heavily used gravel roads, and paved roads are considered breaks in the corridor. YES = 4 points (go to question H 2.3) NO = go to question H2.2.2
	(e.g. tilled fields, paving, basalt bedrock extend to edge of wetland). Buffer does not meet any of the criteria above. Aerial photo showing buffers
	No paved areas or buildings within 50m of wetland for >50% circumference. Light to moderate grazing, or lawns are OK. 1pt
	>25% circumference. 3 pts 50m (170ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >50% circumference. 3 pts
	water >50% circumference. Som (170ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >55% circumference. 100m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water
	. 95% circumference. No structures are within undisturbed part of buffer. (Relatively undisturbed also means no-grazing, no landscaping, no daily human use.) 100m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open
Figure n/a	H2.1 Buffers (see p. 80) Choose the description that best represents the condition of the buffer of wetland unit. The highest scoring criterion that applies to the wetland is to be used in the rating. See text for definition of "undisturbed." 100m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water
	H2. Does the wetland unit have the opportunity to provide nabital for many species?

Wetland 2014-04

	no priority habitats 0 pts	
	1 priority habitat 1 pt	
	2 priority habitats 3 pts	
	If the wetland has 3 or more priority habitats 4 pts	
	height. Priority logs are >30 cm (12 in) in diameter at the largest end and > 6M (20ft) long.	
	snags have a DBH of >51 cm (20 in) in Western Washington and are >2M (6.5ft) in	
	cufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity exceptation/ use by wildlife. Priority	_
	_	_
	2.0 m (0.5 to 6.5ft), composed as basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock,	
	Talus: Homogeneous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size from 0.15 to	
	is large enough to contain a numan. Cliffs: Greater than 7.6 m (25tl) high and occurring below 5000ft.	_
	passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice or other geological formations and	
	Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected	
	p. 167-169, and clossary in Appendix A).	
	Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore (full description	
	Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal	
	instream fish and wildlife resources.	
	Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes	_
	■ Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-lorested plant communities that can either take take the form of a decreasing or not prairie (full decoration in MIDEW DUC cases a 161)	_
		,
	elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence	
	WURW PHS report p. 158) Ringrian: The area adjacent to accept suctions with flowing water that postage	_
	canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full description in	
	Oregon willie day, woodland slands of pure day or day confirer associations where	
	_	,
	100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quality of large downed material	
	Stands with average diameters exceeding 53 cm (21 in) dbh; crown cover may be less than	
	tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings, with at least	
	Old-growth/ Mature Forests: Old growth west of Cascade crest- Stands of at least 2	_
	various species of native fish and wildlife. (Full description in WDFW PHS report p. 152) Herbaceous Bailds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils	_
		_
	Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 0.4ha (1 acre).	$\overline{}$
0	unit? NOTE: the connections do not have to be relatively undisturbed.	
	Which of the following priority habitats are within 330ft (100m) of the wetland	5
	complete descriptions of WDFW priority habitat, and the counties in which they can	3 8
	nz.3 near or adjacent to other priority nabitals listed by WDFW (see new and	7

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Add the points from the total H1 and H2 boxes	
	Total for H1
Add the scores in all of the H2 columns above	
provide habitat	H2. Total Score - opportunity to provide habitat
vithin ½ mile. 0 pts	☐ There are no other wetlands within ½ mile
tland within 1/2 mile. 2 pts	There is at least one other wetland within ½ mile.
mile. 3 pts	lake-fringe wetlands within 1/2 mile.
a lake WITH disturbance and there are three other	The wetland is Lake-fringe or
3 pts	them is disturbed.
wetlands with in 1/2 mile, BUT the connection between	There are at least three other
mile. 5 pts	lake-fringe wetlands within ½ mile.
a lake with little disturbance and there are three other	☐ The wetland is Lake-fringe or
5 pts	field, or other development).
ctions should NOT be bisected by paved roads, fill,	with some boating, but conne
d (light grazing between wetlands OK, as is lake shore	them are relatively undisturbe
wetlands within 1/2 mile, and the connections between	There are at least three other
	that best fits) (see p.84)
01 40 40 40 40 41	cription of the landscape around the wellandscape around the wellands of the connections between between wellands OK, as is lake shore I NOT be bisected by paved roads, fill, ittle disturbance and there are three other h in ½ mile. BUT the connection between h disturbance and there are three other ½ mile.

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Wetland name or number

•	Total- Water Quality Functions Multiply the score for the table on page 1
	☐ Tilled fields or orchards within 150 feet of the weltland ☐ Residential, urban areas, or golf courses are within 150 feet ☐ upslope of weltland ☐ Other: YES = multiplier is 2 NO = multiplier is 1
Multiplier = 2	☐ Grazing in the wetland or within 150 feet ☐ Untreated stormwater discharges to the wetland
	Note which of the following conditions provide the sources of pollutants. A unit may have pollutants coming from several sources, but any single source would qualify as opportunity.
	S2. Does the wetland unit have the <u>opportunity</u> to improve water quality? Answer YES if you know or believe there are pollutants in groundwater or surface water coming into the wetland that would otherwise reduce water quality in streams, lakes, or groundwater down-oragient from the wetland.
0	Total for S1 Add the points in the boxes above
	Does not meet any of the criteria above for vegetation 0 pts Aerial photo or map with vegetation polygons
0	90% of the area
	vegetation in the wetland. Dense vegetation means you have trouble seeing the soil surface (>75% cover), and uncut means not grazed or mowed and
	and pollutants: Choose the points appropriate for the description that bests fits the
Figure n/a	S
0	☐ YES 3 pts
	S1.2 The soil two inches below the surface (or duff layer) is clay or organic (use NRCS definitions).
	an 5%
	Slope is 1% to 2% 2 pts 1 pt
0	☐ Slope is 1% or less (a 1% slope has a one foot drop in 3 pts
(360 p. 07)	S1.1 Characteristics of the average slope of unit:
per box)	water quality.
(Only 1 score	S Slope Wetlands WATER BUILDING FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions improve
Dalada	

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Wetland name or number

	NO = multiplier is 1	YES = multiplier is 2
lanc	Answer NO it the major source of water is controlled by a reservoir (e.g. the wetland is a seep that is on the downstream side of a dam)	Answer NO if the major source of water is control a seep that is on the downstream side of a dam)
ble	Wetland has surface runoff that drains to a river or stream that has flooding problems	☐ Wetland has surface runoff that d
	excessive and/or erosive lows? Note which of the following indicators of opportunity apply.	flooding or excessive and/or erosive flows? Note which of the following indicates:
	provides helps protect downstream property and aquatic resources from	provides helps protect downstream
	Is the wetland in a landscape position where the reduction in water velocity it	Is the wetland in a landscape positi
5 ؤ	SA Does the wetland unit have the apportunity to reduce flooding and erosion?	SA Does the wetland unit have the n
ò	Add the points in the box	1
0 pts	NO	at least 10% of its area?
	The slope wetland has small surface depressions that can retain water over	The slope wetland has small surface
	S3.2 Characteristic of slope wetlands that hold back small amounts of flood flows:	S3.2 Characteristic of slope wetlands the control of the contro
0 pts	More than 1/4 of the area is grazed, mowed, tilled, or vegetation is not rigid	☐ More than ¼ of the area is grazed
1 pts	агеа	Dense, uncut, rigid vegetation > 1/4 area
3 pts	area	Dense, uncut, rigid vegetation > ½ area
6 pts	pense enough, to remain erect outrig surface news). Dense, uncut, rigid, vegetation covers >90% of the area of the wetland	Dense, uncut, rigid, vegetation covers >90% of the
	the wetland (stems of plants should be thick enough (usually >1/8 incn), or	the wetland (stems of plants should
	Choose the points appropriate for the description that best fit conditions in	Choose the points appropriate for t
		during storms.
	educe the velocity of surface flows	S3.1 Characteristics of vegetation that reduce the velocity of surface flows
	tential to reduce flooding and	S3. Does the wetland unit have the potential to reduce flooding and stream erosion?
		and stream degradation
	HYDROLOGIC FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to reduce flooding	HYDROLOGIC FUNCTIONS - Indicato
		O Olope Mediana

Points
(Only 1 Score per box)
(see p. 68) Multiplier = 2 0 0

0

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Wetland name or number

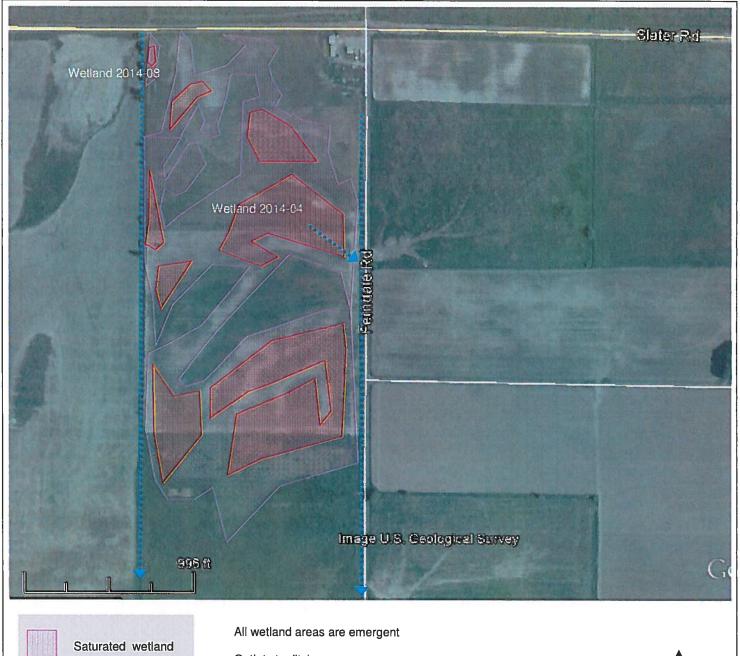
0	Add the score to the table on page 1	Total water deality I directors
		Total Water Origin, Functions
	NO = multiplier is 1	Uther: YES = multiplier is 2
		standards for water quality.
	, or nutrients in the river water above	have raised levels of sediment, toxic compounds, or nutrients in the river water above
	ontributing basin where human activities	The river or stream linked to the wetland has a contributing basin where human activities
	nin 150 feet of wetland	☐ Residential, urban areas, or golf courses are within 150 feet of wetland
	drains developed areas, residential	A stream or culvert discharges into welland that drains developed areas, residential
	land	☐ Tilled fields or orchards within 150 feet of the wetland
		Untreated stormwater discharges to the wetland
23		☐ Grazing in the wetland or within 150 feet
Multiplier =	irces of pollutants?	Which of the following conditions provide the sources of pollutants?
	in opportunity.	sources, but any single source would quality as an opportunity.
	e pollutants coming from several	provide the sources of pollutants. A unit may have pollutants coming from severa
	Note which of the following conditions	or groundwater down-gradient from the wetland? Note which of the following conditions
	luce water quality in streams, lakes,	coming into the wetland that would otherwise reduce water quality in streams, lakes,
	lutants in groundwater or surface water	Answer YES if you know or believe there are pollutants in groundwater or surface water
	o improve water quality?	R2 Does the wetland unit have the opportunity to improve water quality?
0	Add the points in the boxes above	Total for R1
	fferent vegetation types	Aerial photo or map showing polygons of different vegetation types
	of unit 0 pts	\square Forest, shrub, and ungrazed emergents < $\%$ area of unit
	3 pts	Ungrazed, emergent plants > 1/2 area of unit
	6 pts	Ungrazed, emergent plants > % area of unit
0	6 pts	☐Forest or shrub > 1/2 area of the unit
	8 pts	□Forest or shrub > ¾ the area of the unit
Figure n/a	as with >90% cover at person height):	R1.2 Characteristic of the vegetation in the unit (areas with >90% cover at person height):
	0 pts	No depressions present
	nd 2 pts	□ Depressions present but cover < ½ area of wetland
	on aerial photo or map	If depression > 1/2 of area of unit draw polygons on aerial photo or map
	4 pts	□Depressions cover > ½ area of wetland
0	8 pts	□ Depressions cover > ¾ area of wetland
,		during a flooding event:
Figure n/a	wetland that can trap sediments	R1.1 Area of surface depressions within the riverine wetland that can trap sediments
(see p. 52)	nprove water quality?	R1 Does the wetland unit have the <u>potential</u> to improve water quality?
per box)	enanci inicuoris to improve tre	water quality.
Points	offend treations to improve the	WATER OUR LITY EUROTIONS Indicates that under design

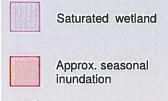
Comments:

Wetland name or number

0	Total: Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from R3 by R4
	Answer NO if the major source of water to the welfand is controlled by a reservoir or the welfand is tidal fringe along the sides of a dike. YES = multiplier is 2 NO = multiplier is 1
	damaged by flooding. Other:
r	Dulknings, or larms) that can be defined by movering. There are natural resources downstream (e.g. salmon redds) that can be
Multiplier =	☐ There are human structures and activities downstream (roads, bridges,
	Note which of the following conditions apply:
	storage, or reduction in water velocity, it nelps protect downstream property and aquatic resources from flooding or excessive and/or erosive flows.
	Answer YES if the unit is in a location in the watershed where it provides flood
(see p. 57)	B4 Does the wetland unit have the apportunity to reduce flooding and erosion?
0	Add the points in the boxes above
	Aerial photo or map showing polygons of different vegetation types
	Venetation does not meet above criteria Opts Opts
c	
,	
	for the best description (Polygons need to have >90% cover at a person height
ngui e il/a	Treat large woody debris as "forest or shrub." Choose the point appropriate
Eigen als	Aerial photo or map showing average widths
	☐ The ratio is less than 1 1 pt
	☐ The ratio is from 1 to < 5 2 pts
	nd 20
0	☐ The ratio is more than 20 9 pts
	Calculate the ratio: width of wetland / width of stream
	the flow and the width of the stream channel (distance between banks).
300	Estimate the average width of the wetland unit perpendicular to the direction of
Figure n/a	his poes the wettand unit have the potential to reduce hooding and erosions
(coo n 54)	and stream cognitions the material to reduce flooding and exercise?
(Only 1 score	HYDROLOGIC FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to reduce flooding
Dointo	B Birching and Graphwater Tidal Ednag Wotlands

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ditch

Outlets to ditches

Wetland lines and other polygons are not based on GPS or survey. This sketch map is meant to represent approximate conditions, and was generated for wetland rating purposes.



Wetland 2014-04 and 08
Rating Map
(Google Maps)

Lummi Wetland Inventory

Figure A

March 2014

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountain, Valley Coast Region

	indicate Vestation December	Remarks: Vegetation assumed to be not hydrophytic based on the following: Lolium	he followin	c based on t	Remarks: Vegetation assumed to be not hydrophytic based on the following: Lollum
					% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum:
	must be present.				Total Cover:
and hydrology					
Veretation1	Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetations			P	
ints1	_				n/a
INS OF OIL 6	supporting data in nemarks of oil a separate sheet)				Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:
s1 (provide	_			160	Total Cover:
	☐ Prevalence Index is ≤3.01		FACU	Trace	Cirsium vulgare
	☐ Dominance Test is > 50%		FACW	Trace	Epilobium ciliatum
itors:	Hydrophytic Vegetation indicators:		FACU	Trace	Rubus armeniacus
	Prevalence Index = B/A =		Z	Cut	Corn
(B)	Total: (A)	×	Z	80	Trifolium (incarnatum?)
x 5=	+	×	,	80	Lollum sp.
× 4=	5:				Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 meter)
x 3=					Total Cover:
x 2=	FACW species:				
x 1=			,		
	Prevalence Index worksheet				
(A/AB)					
	mat or UBL, FACYY, FAC:				n/a
n/a	Percent of dominant species				Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3 meters)
(AB)	species across all strata:				Total Cover:
4	Total number of dominant				
(A)					
	that are OBL, FACW, or FAC:				n/a
	Dominance Test worksheet Number of Dominant Species	Species?	Indicator Status	Absolute % Cover	Tree Stratum (Plot size: 9 meters)
					VEGETATION
		this location	observed at	rs were not	Remarks: Positive indicators for all three parameters were not observed at this location
	(_		westand Hydrology Present? Tes No
3	Is the Sampled Area within a Wedland? Yes ☐ No ⊠	is the			ent? Yes
ures, etc.	ns, transects, important feat	oint location	ampling p	showing s	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features,
	(If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)	If needed, ex	atic? (illy problema	Are Vegetation □, Soil □, or Hydrology □ naturally problematic?
No O	Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes 🛛	re "Normal C	~	cantly distu	Are Vegetation 🔲, Soil 🔲, or Hydrology 📋 significantly disturbed?
	(If no, explain in Remarks)	res ⊠ No □	e of year?	of this tim	Are climatic/hydrologic conditions on the site typical of this time of year? Yes ⊠ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks)
	VI Classificati				Soil Map Unit Name: Eliza Silt Loam, Drained (46)
n: LRR A	, none): Subregion: LRR A	Local Relief (concave, convex, none):	Rellef (cor	Loca	Landform (hilislope, terrace, etc):
	Section/Township/Range: 06/38/02	/Township/f	Section		investigator: Burns, Porter, Lawrence, Gabrisch
pland 01	Sample Point: upland 01	State: WA			Applicant/Owner: Lummi Wetland Inventory

Soil Sample Point: upland 01

: (Describ	e to the c	epin needed to	docnineir n	ום ווועוייםיייו	Of Collin		tot of alminocorpy
Soll Color	R	Color (molet)	Redox Featu	Tunnal	2	Tavtura	Domarke
Thorst)	3 8	COKOT (MOIST)	9	- Jype-	. 5	Slit loam	nemana
\[\frac{1}{2} \right\ri	22	7.5YR 3/4	7	c	3	Clay loam	
4/1	N						
				,			
_					·		
ation D=c	depletion	RM=reduced ma		tion: PL=po	re lining	RC=root cha	innei M-matrix
ors: (appl	cable to	all LRRs unless	otherwise no			a a	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Solis?
		☐ Sandy	y Redox (S5)				2 cm Muck (A10)
(A2)		☐ Stripp	ed Matrix (S	9)			Red parent material (TF2)
3)		☐ Loam	y Mucky Min	eral (F1) (ex	ccept MLI		Uery shallow dark surface (TF12)
ue (A-4)			y oreyed mad	2 (1)			
v Dark Su	пасе (А1		y Dark Surfac	(FR)			
dinari /c	•		fad Dark Sur	face (F7)		310	3Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation
Matrix (S4	~ į	Redo	x Depression	s (F8)		a	and wetland hydrology must be present
if present							
	~						Š
:: Soil observed at t	*				I	Hydric Soll Present?	esentr res No
	his locati	Type: Depth (Inches): Remarks: Soil observed at this location do not meet NRCS hydric soil indicators	NRCS hydric	soil indicat		ydric Soll Pi	ğ
	his locati	on do not meet	NRCS hydric	soil indicat		ydric Soll Pi	į į
Wetland hydrology Indicators: Primary indicators (any one in	his locati	on do not meet	NRCS hydric	soil indicat		ydric Soll P	ndary Ind
Indicato (any one	his locati	Type: Depth (Inches): Remarks: Soil observed at this location do not meet Remarks: Soil observed at this location do not meet HYDROLOGY Wetland hydrology indicators: Primary indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) Indicators (A1)	NRCS hydric	soil indicat	Surf	ydric Soll P	Secondary Indicators (2 or required) Water-stained (89) (MLI
Wetland hydrology Indicato Primary Indicators (any one Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2)	his locati	on do not meet	Hydric Soil indicators. neet NRCS hydric soil indicators. nt) Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) Water-stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2,	soil indicat	Surf	ydric Soll Pi	Secondary Indicators (2 or mo required) Water-stained (B9) (MLRA
y Indicato (any one (A1) ole (A2)	his locati	on do not meet	neet NRCS hydric	soil indicat	Surf	ydric Soil Py WLRA 1, 2,	Secondary Indicators (2 or required) 1.2.4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10)
Metland hydrology indicato Primary indicators (any one Primary indicators (any one Primary indicators (A1) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water marks (B1)	his locati	on do not meet	neet NRCS hydric s Sparsely Vegeta Sparsely Vegeta Water-stained L Aand 4B) Sait Crust (B14)	soil indicat	Surf	ydric Soll Pi	Secondary indicators (2 or more required) Research and 48) Drainage Patterns (810) Dryseason Water Table (62)
/ Indicato (A1) (A2) (A2) (A2) (A3) (A2) (A3) (A3) (A3) (A3) (A3) (A3) (A3) (A3	his locati	on do not meet	neet NRCS hydric soil indicato 1) Sparsely Vegetated Concav Water-stained Leaves (B9) Ma and 4B) A quatic Invertebrates (B13)	soil indicat	Surf	ydric Soil Pydric Soil Pi	Secondary indicators (2 or more required) Water-stained (89) (MLRA 1.2.A. and 48) Drainage Patterns (810) Dry-season Water Table (62) Indianary (62)
Wetland hydrology Indicato Primary Indicators (any one Primary Indicators (any one Primary Indicators (any one Primary Indicators (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2)	his locati	on do not meet Is sufficient) St AA ar St AB ar	meet NRCS hydric soil indicato nt) Sparsely Vegetated Concav Sparsely Vegetated Concav As and 4B) As and 4B) Asparatic Invertebrates (B13) Hydrogen Suffide Odor (C1)	soil indicat	Surfi	ydric Soil Pydric Soil Phydric Soil Phydric Soil Phydria (B8)	Secondary Indicators (2 or required) Water-stained (89) (MIL 12.AA, and 48) Drainage Patterns (810 Dry-season Water Table Saturation Visible on Ac Imagery (C9)
Saturation (A2) Saturation (A2) Saturation (A3) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B3) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	his locati indicator	is sufficient) is sufficient) AA at AA at AA at	Hydric Soll Indicators. Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (BB) Sparsely Vegetated Co	soil indicat	Surf	ydric Soil Pydric Pydric Soil Pydric Pydric Pydric Soil Pydric Soil Pydric Soil Pydric	Secondary Indicators (2 or mirequired) 1.2.4A, and 4B) Dryseason Water Table (6 magery (C9) Baturation Visible on Aeric magery (C9) Geomorphic Position (D2)
y Indicato ((any one ((A1)) ble (A2)) ble (B1)) bsits (B2) (B3) ust (B4)	his locati indicator	on do not meet is sufficient) is sufficient	et NRCS hydric soil indicators. Sparsely Vegetated Concave S. Water-stained Leaves (B9) (exc Water-stained Leaves (B13) Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) Hydrogen Suffide Odor (C1) Oxidized Rhizospheres along III Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	soil indicat	Surf.	ydric Soil Pydric Soil Pi	Secondary Indicators (2 or requires) Water-stained (89) (MLL 1.2.4A, and 48) Dry-season Water Table Saturation Visible on As Imagery (C9) Geomorphic Position (D3) Front-heave Hummocks
Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water marks (B1) Water marks (B2) Drift Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Iron Deposits (B5) Iron Deposits (B5)	his locati	on do not meet is sufficient) A A as A A B A A B A B A B A B A B A B A B A	Hydric soil indicators. By Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) Water-stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA and 4B) Salt Crust (B11) Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) Hydrogen Suifide Odor (C1) Oxidized Rhizospheres along living roots Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	soil indicat	Surf.	ydric Soil Py (88) MLRA 1, 2, MLRA 5, 2, Francis (C3)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required) Water-stained (B9) (MLRA 1.2.4A, and 49) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial imagery (C9) Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aquitand (D3) Front-heave Hummocks (D7)
y indicato (any one (A1) ole (A2) ole (A2)) B1) sits (B2) sits (B2) ust (B4) ust (B4) bie on Ae	Restrictive Layer (if present):	on do not meet ts sufficient) ss AA ar AA ar BB C B C B C B C B C B C B C B C B C B	Hydric soil indicators. Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B. Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (Ca) Oxidized Rhizospheres along living roott Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) Stunted or Stresses Plants (D1) (LRR A) Other (Explain in Remarks)	soil indicat	Surf.	ydric Soil Pydric Pydric Soil Pydric Pyd	Secondary Indicators (2 or required) Water-stained (B9) (ML 1.2.4A, and 4B) Dry-season Water Table Saturation Visible on Au imager (CS) Geomorphic Position (D 5 Shallow Aquitand (D3) Front-heave Hummocks FAC-neutral (D5)
y Indicato (A1) (A2) (A2) (A2) (A2) (A2) (A2) (A3) (A2) (A3) (A4) (A4) (A4) (A4) (A4) (A4) (A4) (A4	his location indicator	on do not meet is sufficient) ss AA ar AP A	Sparsely Vegetated Concave Water-stained Leaves (B9) Salt Crust (B11) Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) Hydrogen Suffide Odor (C1) Oxidized Rhizospheres alor Presence of Reduced Iron Recent Iron Reduction In To Stunted or Sresses Plants Other (Explain in Remarks)	soil indicat	Surft Scep	ydric Soil Pydric Pydric Soil Pydric Soil Pydric Soil Pydric	Secondary Indicators (2 or required) Water-stained (B9) (ML) 1.2.4A. and 4B) Dry-season Water Table Saturation Visible on Au Imagery (C9) Geomorphic Position (D) Shallow Aquitard (D3) Front-heave Hummocks
Wetland hydrology indicator Primary indicators (any one Primary indicators (any one Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Drift Deposits (B3) Inon Deposits (B5) Inon Deposits (B5) Inundation Visible on Ae Field Observations: Surface Water Present?	his locati	on do not meet NRCS is sufficient) Sparsel) Water-si AA and 4B) AA and 4B) Presenc Presenc Presenc Recent Other (E Other (E	NRCS hydric NRCS h	soil indicat ated Conca ated Conca tated Conca tated Conca tated Conca (Ci de Odor (Ci de Odor (Ci de Odor (Ci de Odor (Ci spheres alo duced iron duction in 1 sesses Plants in Remarks	Surf. xcep	ydric Soil Py MLRA 1, 2, MLRA 1, 2, Froots (C3)	Secondary Indicators (2 or required) Partial Control of the Con
Wetland hydrology indicator Primary indicators (any one Primary indicators (any one Primary indicators (any one Primary indicators (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Inon Deposits (B5) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on Ae Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Water Table Present?	his locati	or is sufficient) Sparsely AA and AB) Aquatic Hydroge Oxidized Present Recent i Sunt Cent Oxidized Other (E) No S Depth (inches):	NRCS hydric NRCS hydric NRCS hydric NRCS hydric NRCS hydric date-stained d 48) alt Crust (811 didgen Suit Addzen Rhizo resence of Recent Iron Recumted or Streunted or Streunt	soil indicat soil indicat soil indicat steed Conca teaves (B9 Leaves (B9 brates ale Odor (C) duced iron duction in a sees Plant in Remarks in R	Surfi	ydric Soil Py MLRA 1, 2, MLRA (2, 2) Froots (C3)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required) Water-stained (B9) (MLRA 1.2.A., and 48) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aquitard (D3) Front-heave Hummocks (D7) FAC-neutral (D5)
Wetland hydrology indicato Primary indicators (any one Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Water marks (B1) Water marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on Ae Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Saturation Present?	his locati	position do not meet NRCS ator is sufficient) Sparsely AA and 4B) Agand 6B) Aguatic Hydroge Hydroge Charlesely Charle	NRCS hydric NRCS h	soil indicat soil indicat ated Conca ated Conca teaves (B1) brates (B1) brates (B1) brates alouded from duction in a concarrent in Remarks in Remarks in Remarks	Surf.	ydric Soil Py MLRA 1, 2, MLRA (2, 2) Froots (C3) s (C6) R A)	Secondary Indicators (2 or required) Water-stained (89) (MIL 1.2.A. and 48) Drainage Patterns (810 Dry-season Water Table Saturation Visible on Au Imagery (C9) Geomorphic Position (I) Shallow Aquitard (D3) Front-heave Hummocks FAC-neutral (D5) Wetland Hydrology Pres
	Phofile Description: (Description: (Description: (Description: (Description: (Inches) Color (molets) 0.13 10/18 4/2 13-20 5Y 4/1 2.5Y 4/1 13-20 Sy 4/1 14-20 Sy 4/1 14-20 Sy 4/1 15-20 Sy 4/1 15-20	Profile Description: (Describe to the of Depth (Inches) Color (molst) % 0-13 10YR 4/2 100 13-20 5Y 4/1 91 2-25Y 4/1 2	Depth Soll Color (moist) % Color (moist) 0.13 10/R 4/2 100 1.5 VR 3/4 11.20 5 V 4/1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Depth (Inches) Color (moist) % Color (moist) % C-13 10YR 4/2 100 7.5YR 3/4 7 13-20 5Y 4/1 91 7.5YR 3/4 7 2.5Y 4/1 2 7.5YR 3/4 7 Histosol (A1) Sandy Redox Feature and All Color (moist) % Histosol (A2) Stripped Matrix (St) Sandy Mineral (St.) Sandy Mineral (St.) Depieted Below Dark Surface (A12) Depieted Dark Surface (A12) Depieted Dark Surface (A12) Depieted Dark Surface (A12) Depieted Dark Surface (A13) Depieted Dark Surface (A12) Depieted Dark Surface (A12)	Depth Soli Color Soli Color Redox Features	Soil Color	ype1 Loc2 Texture Silt loa C M Clay loa C M Clay loa PL—pore lining RC-root

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountain, Valley Coast Region

d hydrology		Arealia	udronhytic	stion were t	hopeward at this loc	Remarks: The dominant species observed at this location were hydrophytic. Area is
d hydrology						w bare ground in nero stratum:
d hydrology	must be present.				iotal Cover:	
	Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology	C	,			
getation1	□ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹	3 [
51						- 4
						n/a
or on a	supporting data in Remarks or on a				_	Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:
(provide	■ Morphological Adaptations¹ (provide	100		110	Total Cover:	
	Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹					
	□ Dominance Test Is > 50%					
3	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:			cut		Corn
	Prevalence Index = B/A =		2	on		Trifolium (Incarnatum?)
(B)	Total: (A)		FACW	on .		Epilobium ciliatum
	pecies:		FAC	100		Agrostis sp.
ì	5:					Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 meter)
					Total Cover:	
	3.		-			
ř '		3 [
8	OBL species: x 1=		٠			
	Prevalence index worksheet	3	.			
(A/AB)						
Too	that or OBL, FACW, FAC:					n/a
100	Percent of dominant species				3 meters)	Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3 meters)
(AB)	species across an strata:				Total Cover:	
1	Total number of dominant		.			
(A)						
1	that are OBL, FACW, or FAC:					n/a
	Number of Dominant Species	Species	Sulpic	29 COVET		
	Dominance Test worksheet	Dominant	Indicator	Absolute		Tree Stratum (Plot size: 9 meters)
						VEGETATION
	ere observed at this location.	arameters w	all three p	ndicators for	4-04. Positive I	Remarks: WETLAND 2014-04. Positive indicators for all three parameters were observed at this location
	Yes X No				Yes 🛭 No 🗆	Wetland Hydrology Present?
) Š	is the s	Ī	Ц	⊠ N	Hydric Soll Present?
				П	Yes 🛭 No 🗆	Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?
es, etc.	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc	oint location	ampling p	showing s	Attach site map	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS -
	(If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)	If needed, ex		Ily problema	drology natura	Are Vegetation . Soil , or Hydrology naturally problematic?
S O	Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes 🔯	re "Normal C		icantly distur	ydrology signifi	Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed?
	Yes No (If no, explain in Remarks)	Yes ⊠ No □	of year?	of this time	s on the site typica	Are climatic/hydrologic conditions on the site typical of this time of year?
	NWI Classification:				m, Drained (46)	Soll Map Unit Name: Eliza Silt Loam, Drained (46)
LRR A	ι, none): Subregion: LRR A	Local Relief (concave, convex, none):	Relief (cor	Loca		Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc):
	Section/Township/Range: 06/38/02	\Township/F	Section		nce, Gabrisch	Investigator: Burns, Porter, Lawrence, Gabrisch
tland	Sample Point: wetland 02	State: WA			Inventory	Applicant/Owner: Lummi Wetland Inventory
Sample Date: 04/ TT/ T#						

Soll Sample Point: wetland 02

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

		ition.	at this loca	observed a	drology were	of wetland hy	Remarks: Positive indicators of wetland hydrology were observed at this location	Remarks:
railable:	ctions), if av	ious inspe	otos, previ	l, aerial ph	onitoring wel	eam gauge, m	Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:	Describe I
Yes ⊠ No □	e)	llary fring	(include capillary fringe)		Depth (inches): -9			Saturation Present?
Wetland Hydrology Present?				is. ;	Depth (Inches): -9			Water Tak
				ē.	Depth (inches):		ent's	Fleid Observations:
	,	-	1 Remarks	Other (Explain in Remarks)		al allegary (D	managary value of paral magary (or)	
FAC-neutral (D5)	R A)	5 (D1) (LR	ses Plant	Stunted or Stresses Plants (D1) (LRR A)		al Imadery (R	tion Visible on Aeri	
Front-heave Hummocks (D7)	5 (C6)	Tilled Soils	luction in 1	Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	Rece		Surface Soll Cracks (B6)	Surfac
Shallow Aquitard (D3)		<u>2</u>	duced Fron	Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	☐ Prese		Iron Deposits (B5)] [
Geomorphic Position (DZ)	roots (C3)	ng living	pheres alc	Oxidized Rhizospheres along living roots (C3)	Oxidi:		Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	
magery (ca)		5	e Odor (C:	Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	☐ Hydro		Drift Deposits (B3)	O prift D
Saturation Visible on Aerial		3)	rates (B1	Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	☐ Aqua		Sediment Deposits (B2)	Sedim
☐ Dry-season Water Table (C2)			Ē	Salt Crust (B11)	Salt		Water marks (B1)	☐ Water
☐ Drainage Patterns (810)				5	4A and		tion (A3)	Saturation (A3)
1,2,4A, and 4B)	MLRA 1, 2,) (except i	eaves (B9	Water-stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2,	□ Wate		Migh Water Table (A2)	⊠ High W
☐ Water-stained (B9) (MLRA	e (B8)	ive Surfac	ited Conca	Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	Span		Surface Water (A1)	Surfac
Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)					fficient)	r. ndicator is su	Wetland hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (any one Indicator is sufficient)	Wetland I
							DGY	HYDROLOGY
			ators.	c soil indic	et NRCS hydri	is location m	Remarks: Soil observed at this location met NRCS hydric soil indicators.	Remarks:
esent? Yes 🖂 No 🗆	Hydric Soll Present?				1		Type: Depth (inches):	
1							Restrictive Layer (If present):	Restrictiv
and wedand nydroregy mass on present.	9		(F8)	Redox Depressions (F8)	☐ Redox D		Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	☐ Sandy
3Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation	3nd		ace (F7)	Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	☐ Depleted)	Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	Sandy
			e (F6)	Redox Dark Surface (F6)	Redox D		☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)	□ Thlck I
			5	Matrix (F3	Depleted Matrix (F3)	face (A11)	Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	⊠ Deplet
Other (Explain in Remarks)	_		x (F2)	eyed Matri	☐Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)		Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	Hydro
☐ Very shallow dark surface (TF12)	_	xcept MLF	ral (F1) (e.	lucky Mine	Loarny Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)		Black Histic (A3)	□ Back
Red parent material (TF2)	_		_	Matrix (S6	Stripped Matrix (S6)		Histic Epidedon (A2)	Histic
2 cm Muck (A10)	<u>:</u>			edox (S5)	Sandy Redox (S5)		ol (A1)	Histosol (A1)
Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils3:	land.		ed)	erwise not	Rs unless oth	able to all LR	Hydric Soli Indicators: (apolicable to all LRRs unless otherwise noted)	Hydric So
2Location: PL=pore lining RC=root channel M=matrix	RC=root cha	ore lining	ion: PL=px	- 1	educed matri	epletion RM≕	*Type: C=concentration D=depletion RM=reduced matrix	±Type: C=
		.						
aepin						+		
concentrations increase with		Z	ဂ	Ø1	7.5YR 3/4	7		
	sitt	ĸ	ဂ	15	10YR 3/4	80 1	10YR 5/1	10-20
						40	10YR 5/1	
	Silt loam						10YR 3/2	010
Remarks	Texture	Loc2	Type ¹	*	Color (maist)	% Co	Color (molst)	(inches)
			es	Redox Features	Re	_	Soll Color	Depth

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountain, Vailey Coast Region

hydrology						
hydrology					% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum: 0	% Bare G
Inydrology	must be present	X			Total Cover:	
	indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology					
etation1	Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹					
51	☐ Wetland Non-Vascular Plants¹					
	separate sheet)	3			Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:	Woody V
or on a				200	Com cover.	
(provide	☐ Morphological Adaptations¹ (provide			18	Total Cover	
	Dominance Test is > 50%					
ĕ	Hydrophytic Vegetation indicators:					
	Prevalence Index = B/A =				lks	Corn stalks
(B)	Total: (A)		FACU	15	vulgare	Cirsium vulgare
	UPL species: x 5=	×	2	85	Trifolium (Incamatum?)	rifolium
	55	L			Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 meter)	Herb Stra
	FAC species: x 3=				Total Cover:	
	FACW species: x 2=					
	OBL species: x 1=					
	ndex worksheet					
(A/AB)		L				
	tiat of Obt, Facer, Fac.					n/a
0	Percent of dominant species				Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3 meters)	Sapling/
(100)					lotal coval:	
(AR)	species across all strata:				1	
. 3						
(A)		ם כ				
0	that are OBL, FACW, or FAC:					n/a
	Number of Dominant Species		Course	2000		
	Dominance Test worksheet	Dominant Species?	Indicator	Absolute % Cover	Tree Stratum (Plot size: 9 meters)	free Stra
					TION	VEGETATION
	t observed at this location.	leters were no	three param	ators for all	Remarks: Upland 2014-04. Positive indicators for all three parameters were not observed at this location.	lemarks
	3				Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No 🗵	Vetland
		is the Sa			ent? Yes No	tydrophy tydric Sc
ss, etc.	i, transects, important feature	oint locations	ampling p	showing:	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features,	MUS
	(If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)	If needed, expl		illy problem	Are Vegetation, Soit, or Hydrology naturally problematic?	ire Vege
S .	Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes 🔀 N	re "Normal Ch		cantly distu	Are Vegetation [], Soil [], or Hydrology [] significantly disturbed?	re Vege
	(if no, explain in Remarks)	res ⊠ No □	e of year?	of this tim	Are climatic/hydrologic conditions on the site typical of this time of year? Yes 🛛 No 🔲 (if no, explain in Remarks)	Are clima
	NWI Classification:				Soil Map Unit Name: Eliza Silt Loam, Drained (46)	Soil Map
LRR A	none): Subregion: LRR A	Local Relief (concave, convex, none):	il Relief (cor	Loca	Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc):	andforn
	Section/Township/Range: 06/38/02	/Township/Ra	Section		Investigator: Burns, Porter, Gabrisch	nvestiga
	Sample Point: 03	State: WA	100		Applicant/Owner: Lummi Wetland Inventory	hpplicant

Sample Point: 03

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Soil Color	אל יים יים ייום יי	R	Redox Features	Se	9	and apply	Depth Soll Color Redox Features
(inches)	Color (moist)	*	Color (moist)	*	Type ¹	Loc2	Texture	Remarks
0-16	2.5Y 4/1, 5/1	90-95	10YR 4/4	5-10	c	3	slit ioam	
16-20	10YR 5/1	85	10YR 4/6	15	ဂ	Z	siit loam	
						,		
					ŀ			
*Type: C=0	concentration De	-depletion	*Type: C=concentration D=depletion RM=reduced matrix		on: PL=p	ore lining	RC=root ct	2Location: PL=pore lining RC=root channel M=matrix
Hydric Sol	I Indicators: (app	Hicable to	Hydric Soil Indicators: (applicable to all LRRs unless otherwise noted)	therwise not	<u>a</u>		=	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Solis?:
Histosol (A1)	ol (A1)		☐ Sandy I	Sandy Redox (S5)				2 cm Muck (A10)
☐ Histic I	Histic Epidedon (A2)		Strippe	Stripped Matrix (S6)			_	Red parent material (TF2)
☐ Black I	Black Histic (A3)		☐ Loamy	🔲 Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)	ral (F1) (e	xcept ML	_	☐ Very shallow dark surface (TF12)
☐ Hydrog	Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)		☐Loamy (Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	(F2)		_	Other (Explain in Remarks)
☐ Deplet	Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	urface (A1		Depleted Matrix (F3))			
□ Thick [Thick Dark Surface (A12)	(4)		Redox Dark Surface (F6)	(F6)			
Sandy	Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	51)		Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	ace (F7)		a =	and wetland hydrology must be present.
Sandy	Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	4)	□ Redox	Redox Depressions (F8)	(B4)			
Restrictive T	Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: Depth (inches):	ij.				-	Hydric Soll Present?	resent? Yes⊠ No 🗌
Remarks:	Soil observed at	this locati	Remarks: Soil observed at this location met NRCS hydric soil indicators.	iric soil indic	ators.			
HYDROLOGY	OGY							
Wetland I	Wetland hydrology indicators:	DPS:	is sufficient)					Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
1	and the second s						(00)	Water state of (BO) (MI BA
□ Surfac	☐ Surface Water (A1)		www.	Sparsely vegetated concave surface (bo) Water-stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1. 2.)	eaves (B9)) (except	MLRA 1. 2	1,2,4A, and 4B)
Saturation (A3)	tion (A3)		4A and 4B)	14B)				☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
Water	Water marks (B1)		Salt	Salt Crust (B11)				Dry-season Water Table (C2)
Sedim	Sediment Deposits (B2)	ت	□ Aqı	Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	rates (B1	i iu		Saturation Visible on Aerial
☐ Drift D	Drift Deposits (B3)		□Нуа	Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	e Odor (C	£		Geomorphic Position (D2)
☐ Algal N	Algal Mat or Crust (B4)		l Oxh	Oxidized Rhizospheres along living roots (C3)	pheres ak	ang living	roots (C3)	Challow Aguitard (D3)
☐ Iron Do	☐ Iron Deposits (B5)		Pre	Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	luced iron	(04)	000	Front-heave Hummocks (D7)
Surrac	Surface Soil Cracks (Bb)	٣] [atad or Etran	Diam	771		☐ FAC-neutral (D5)
☐ Inunda	Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	eriai Imag		Other (Explain in Remarks)	Remark	s)	2	
Fleid Observations: Surface Water Pres	Fleid Observations: Surface Water Present?	Yes 🗆	No 🛛 Depth (Inches):	hes):				Wetland Hydrology Present?
Water Tat	Water Table Present?	\boxtimes		hes): -18				
Saturation	Saturation Present?	Yes 🛛 No			(include capillary fringe)	pillary fri	nge)	Yes No X
Describe I	Recorded Data (s	stream gau	3	ell, aerial ph	otos, prev	rious insp	ections), If	available:
Remarks:	Positive Indicate	ors of wetla	Remarks: Positive indicators of wetland hydrology were not observed at this location.	re not observ	ed at this	location.		

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountain, Valley Coast Region

Hydrich Sulf Present? Ves No Yes No No Yes No No Yes No	C-Control	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i					
Yes □ No □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No □ Absolute Indicator Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW, or FAC: □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	3	Undershit Vadatation D				egetation is present at this location	Remarks: No
indicators for all three parameters were not observed at this location. Absolute Indicator Dominant % Cover Status Species? - Dominance Test worksheet that are OBL, FACW, or FAC: - Total Cover: Percent of dominant species that or OBL, FACW, FAC: (A) Percent of Dominant species (A)							% Bare Groun
tit? Yes □ No □	a ilyanorody	must be present.				Total Cover:	
ti? Yes □ No □ Yes □ No ⊠ Yes □ No □ N	hydrology	Indicators of hydric soil and wettan		,			
ti? Yes □ No □ Yes □ No ⊠ Yes □ No □ N	retation1			,			
ti? Yes □ No □	ε <u>τ</u>						
egetation Present? Yes No	s or on a	supporting data in Remarks				ratum (Plot size:)	Woody Vine S
egetation Present? Yes No Search? Yes No Solute Indicator Species? No	(provide					Total Cover:	
egetation Present? Yes No			0	ļ.			
egetation Present? Yes No							
egetation Present? Yes No	Ñ	Hydrophytic Vegetation indicato					
egetation Present? Yes No		Prevalence Index = B/A =					
egetation Present? Yes \(\) No \(\) \(\	(B)						
Ves ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ Y	1						No vegetation
rophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No Is the Sampled Area within a Wedland? Yes No Indicator No Indicator Present No Indicator Present No Indicator Present No Indicator Present No Indicator Present No Indicator Present No Indicator Present No Indicator Present No Indicator Present No Indicator Present No Indicator Present Present Indicator Present Present Indicator Pr						(Piot size: 1 meter)	Herb Stratum
rophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No No Yes No Yes No No Yes No No No No No No No N	T					Total Cover:	
rophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No No Yes No Yes No No Yes No No No Yes No No No No No No No N	Ĩ			1			
ric Soil Present? Yes No No Is the Sampled Area within a Wedland? Yes No No No No No No No N							
rophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No S Is the Sampled Area within a Wedland? Yes No S No S Yes No No No No No No No N		Prevalence Index worksheet		,			
rophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No Is the Sampled Area within a Wedland? It soil Present? Yes No It she Sampled Area within a Wedland? Yes No It she Sampled Area within a Wedland? Yes No It she Sampled Area within a Wedland? Yes No It she Sampled Area within a Wedland? Yes No No It she Sampled Area within a	(A/AB)						
rophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No Is the Sampled Area within a Wedland? It Soil Present? Yes No It Sampled Area within a Wedland? Yes No No It Sampled Area within a Wedland?		that or OBL, FACW, FAC:					n/a
rophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No Is the Sampled Area within a Wedland? Yes No Indicator		Percent of dominant species				Stratum (Plot size: 3 meters)	Sapling/Shru
rophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes No No Its the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	(AB)	species across all strata:				Total Cover:	
rophytic Vegetation Present? Yes \begin{align*} No \begin{align*} \text{Yes } \begin{align*} No \begin{align*} \text{Sampled Area within a Wetland?} \text{Indicator?} \text{Ves } \begin{align*} No \begin{align*} \text{Sampled Area within a Wetland?} \text{Ves } \begin{align*} No \begin{align*} \text{Ves } \begin{align*} \text{Ves } \begin{align*} No \begin{align*} \text{Ves } ali		Total number of dominant					
rophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No	(A)			,			
rophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No							
Yes No S Yes No S Yes No S Absolute Indicator Dorr Status Spe		that are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	_				n/a
Yes No Yes No Yes No No Yes No No No No No No No N		Dominance Test worksheet	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Absolute % Cover		Tree Stratum
Yes No Yes No No Yes No No No No No No No N							VEGETATION
Yes O No O		this location.	observed at	ers were not	ee paramete	land. Poskive indicators for all thr	Remarks: U
Yes O No O		Yes No 🗵			i izi	Yes No	Wetland Hyde
Yes 🗌 No		iampled Area within a Wetland?	Is the S		×	Yes No	Hydric Soll Pr
				-	П	Yes 🗌 No	Hydrophytic \
		plain any answers in Remarks.)	f needed, ex		illy problema	n 🔲, Soll 🔲, or Hydrology 🔲 natura	Are Vegetatio
(If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)		×	re "Normal C		icantly distu	n □, Soil □, or Hydrology □ signif	Are Vegetatio
		(if no. explain in Remarks)	N ⊠	e of year?	of this time	vdrologic conditions on the site typica	Are climatic/
cal of this time of year? Yes 🔯 No 🗀 (If no, explain in Remarks) Ificantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes 🔯 No rally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)		VI Classificath				Name: Eliza Slit Loam, Drained (46)	Soll Map Unit
NWI Classificath year? Yes ⊠ No □ (if no, explain in Ren ? Are 'Normal Circumstances' presen (if needed, explain any answers in R	LRR A		cave, convex	Relief (con	Loca	slope, terrace, etc):	Landform (hi
Local Relief (concave, convex, none): NWI Classification: cal of this time of year? Yes No (if no, explain in Remarks) Ificantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No irally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)		Range: 06/38/02	/Township/F	Section		lurns, Porter, Gabrisch	Investigator:
Section/Township/Range: 06/38/02 Local Relief (concave, convex, none): NWI Classificative of year? Yes No (if no, explain in Rentificantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" presentably problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Rentificantly problematic?		Sample Point: 04	tate: WA	s		ner: Lummi Wetland inventory	Applicant/Ov
State: WA Section/Township/Range: 06/38/02 Local Relief (concave, convex, none): NWI Classification of year? Yes No (if no, explain in Rentificantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" presentally problematic? (if needed, explain any answers in Rentificantly problematic?	18/14	Nation Sample Date: 3/18/14	City/County: Lummi Nation	city/co		Project aite: Wettand ZUL4-04	I tolore alee.

SOIL Sample Point: 04

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

allable:	ctions), if ava	lous inspe	otos, prev	l, aerial ph	onitoring wel	ream gauge, m	Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:	Describe
Yes □ No ⊠	ge)	(include capillary fringe)	include ca		Depth (inches): -13	⊠ 8 □	Saturation Present?	Saturation
); -13	Depth (Inches): -13	Yes ⊠ No □	Water Table Present?	Water Tal
Wetland Hydrology Present?				:(s:	Depth (inches):	□ × ⊠	Surface Water Present?	Surface V
							Field Observations:	Field Obs
	2	2) 2) 3 (DT) (DK)	n Remarks	Other (Explain in Remarks)		rial Imagery (B:	Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	Inund
FAC-neutral (D5)	(C6)	Illied Solls	JUCKON IN	Recent Iron Reduction in I Med Solls (C6)	☐ Heca		Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	Surfac
Erontheave Hummocks (D7)		(C4)	duced Iron	Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	Prese		iron Deposits (B5)	☐ Iron D
Shallow Aguitant (D2)	roots (C3)	ong living r	pheres ak	Oxidized Rhizospheres along living roots (C3)	Oxidi		Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	☐ Algai I
magery (ce)		1)	le Odor (C.	Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	Hydro		Drift Deposits (B3)	☐ Drift 0
Saturation Visible on Aerial		: <u>`</u>	brates (B1	Aquatic invertebrates (B13)	□ Aqua		Sediment Deposits (B2)	Sedim
Dry-season Water Table (C2)				Salt Crust (B11)	Salt		Water marks (B1)	☐ Water
Drainage Patterns (B10)				<u>18</u>	4A and 4B)		Saturation (A3)	Satura
1,2,4A, and 4B)	YILRA 1, 2,) (except P	eaves (B9	☐ Water-stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1.	☐ Wate		High Water Table (A2)	A 49H
☐ Water-stained (B9) (MLRA	e (B8)	ave Surfac	sted Conca	Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	Span		Surface Water (A1)	Surfac
Secondary indicators (2 or more required)					ficient)	rs: indicator is suf	Wetland hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (any one Indicator is sufficient)	Wetland Primary I
							YĐO	HYDROLOGY
		itors.	soil indica	RCS hydric	not meet NF	this location did	Remarks: Soil observed at this location did not meet NRCS hydric soil indicators.	Remarks
							Depth (inches):	
rsent? Yes □ No 🛛	Hydric Soll Present?	3					Type:	
						#	Restrictive Layer (If present):	Restrictly
and wedand nydrowgy must be present.			(F8)	Redox Depressions (F8)	☐ Redox D		Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	Sandy
3Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation	Jindi		lace (F7)	Dark Surf	Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	Ē	Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	Sandy
			e (F6)	Redox Dark Surface (F6)	Redox D	2	Thick Dark Surface (A12)	디테
	-		3)	Matrix (F:	☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)	rface (A11)	Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	☐ Deple
Other (Explain in Remarks)	_		k (F2)	leyed Matri	Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)		Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	Hydro
☐ Very shallow dark surface (TF12)		xcept MLF	ral (F1) (e	fucky Mine	Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)		Black Histic (A3)	☐ Black
Red parent material (TF2)			٣	Matrix (S6	Stripped Matrix (S6)		Histic Epidedon (A2)	☐ Histic
2 cm Muck (A10)				edox (S5)	Sandy Redox (S5)		ol (A1)	☐ Histosol (A1)
Indicators for Problematic Hydric Solis?:	Indic		ed.	erwise not	Rs unless oth	Icable to all LR	Hydric Soll Indicators: (applicable to all LRRs unless otherwise noted)	Hydrk So
2Location: PL-pore lining RC-root channel M-matrix	RC-root char	ore lining l	tion: PL=p		educed matr	depietion RM=r	Type: C-concentration D-depletion RM-reduced matrix	¹Type: C=
		,						
		,						
		,						
			-					
	sand	3	ဂ	10	10YR 3/3	90 1	2.57 3/1	13.5- 20
						40	2.5Y 3/1	
	Silt loam	,				60	2.5Y 3/2	0-13.5
Remarks	Texture	Loc2	Type ¹	*	Color (moist)	% со	Color (moist)	(inches)
			res	Redox Features	R		Soli Color	Depth
re of Minicators.)	III die ansein	a country	is sintract	Contractic of	וומפחפת נס תא	מם נים נונם המחחוו	פארווף עינו. (הפארוואם גע נוום עפורוו וומפעפע גע עלינוווופווג נוום חומה בניו עו בעדווווו עופ	TI OHNO D

Remarks: Positive indicators of wetland hydrology were not observed at this location.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountain, Valley Coast Region

Replication Section			Yes □ No □					
	Remarks: Positive indicat	resent?	Hydrophytic Vegetation P				sent at this location.	Remarks: No vegetation is present at this location.
	Describe Recorded Data (must be present.					% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum: 100
	Saturation Present?	d hydrology	Indicators of hydric soil and wettan					
	Water Table Present?	getation ¹	Problematic Hydrophytic Ve					
	Surface Water Present?	IS ¹	☐ Wetland Non-Vascular Plant					
	Field Observations:	OF OFF	supporting data in Kemarko Separate sheet)				_	Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:
		(provide	Morphological Adaptations				Total Cover:	
	☐ Inundation Visible on /		☐ Prevalence index is ≤3.01					
	Surface Soil Cracks (B		☐ Dominance Test Is > 50%					
	☐ Iron Deposits (B5)	4750	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicate		,			
	Algal Mat or Crust (B4)		Prevalence Index = B/A =	С				
	☐ Drift Deposits (B3)	3	1	0 0	.			
	Sediment Deposits (B)		(A)					AC ACECICACION
	Water marks (B1)]			, m	Ale controlled the control of the co
	Saturation (A3)							Josh Charles (Blot class 4 made
	Migh Water Table (A2)	¥					Total Cover:	
	Surface Water (A1)	2						
	Primary Indicators (any or							
	Wetland hydrology Indica		Prevalence index worksheet					
	חוטאטרטמו	(A/AB)						
	באספסו סכא		and of Cor, Indoor, Indo					n/a
			Percent of dominant species				ize: 3 meters)	Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3 meters)
		(70)					TOTAL COVER	
	Remarks: Soil observed a	(AR)	species across all strata:				Tatal Canan	
	Depth (inches):		Total number of dominant	ם כ				
	Type:	(A)		J [
	Restrictive Layer (If prese) 				7-
			that are ORI FACW or FAC:	\neg	٠			n/a
	Sandy Gleyed Matrix (Dollillance less worksheet	Species?	Status			Tree Stratum (Plot size: 9 meters)
	Sandy Mucky Mineral		Dominance Test worksheet	Dominant	Indicator			
	☐ Thick Dark Surface (A:							VEGETATION
	□ Depleted Below Dark:							
	☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)							
	☐ Black HIStic (A.5)							present.
City/County: Lummi Nation Sample Date: 3/18/14 State: WA Sample Point: 05 Sch Seth Seth Section/Township/Range: 06/38/02 Sample Point: 05 Section/Township/Range: 06/38/02 Subregion: LRR A NWI Classification: so not be site typical of this time of year? Yes ⊠ No ☐ (if no, explain in Remarks) ydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☑ No ☐ ydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (if needed, explain any answers in Remarks.) Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc. Yes ☑ No ☐ Is the Sample Date: 3/18/14 NWI Classification: NWI Classificat	Histic Epidedon (A2)	tion was	served at this location. No vegeta	ology ware obs	il and hydro	ators for so	4-04 Positive Indic	emarks: Wetland 201
City/County: Lummi Nation Sample Date: 3/18/14 State: WA Sample Point: 05 Sch Schon/Township/Range: 06/38/02 Local Relief (concave, convex, none): Subregion: LRR A ann, Drained (46) Local Relief (concave, convex, none): NWI Classification: so nthe site typical of this time of year? Yes ⊠ No ☐ (if no, explain in Remarks) ydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☑ No ☐ ydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (if needed, explain any answers in Remarks.) Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc. Yes ☐ No ☐ is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☑ No ☐ is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	☐ Histosol (A1)		2				\boxtimes	Wetland Hydrology Present?
City/County: Lummi Nation Sample Date: 3/18/14 Sch State: WA Sample Point: 05 Section/Township/Range: 06/38/02 Local Relief (concave, convex, none): Subregion: LRR A am, Drained (46) NWI Classification: Is on the site typical of this time of year? Yes No (100) (if no, explain in Remarks) ydrology (100) naturally problematic? (if needed, explain any answers in Remarks.) ydrology (100) naturally problematic? (if needed, explain any answers in Remarks.) Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.	Hydric Soil Indicators: (ap		Are A No. 1	1000				Hydric Soil Present?
City/County: Lummi Nation Sample Date: 3/18/14 State: WA Sample Point: 05 Section/Township/Range: 06/38/02 Local Relief (concave, convex, none): Subregion: LRR A NWI Classification: cal of this time of year? Yes No (100) (if no, explain in Remarks) Ificantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes (100) (if needed, explain any answers in Remarks.) ap showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.	¹Type: C=concentration D		ampled Area within a Wattando	i +			Yes 🗆	Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?
City/County: Lummi Nation Sample Date: 3/18/14 State: WA Sample Point: 05 Section/Township/Range: 06/38/02 Local Relief (concave, convex, none): Local Relief (concave, convex, none): NWI Classification: cal of this time of year? Yes No (100) (if no, explain in Remarks) ifficantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No (100) irally problematic? (if needed, explain any answers in Remarks.) ps showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.								
City/County: Lummi Nation Sample Date: 3/18/14 State: WA Sample Point: 05 Section/Township/Range: 06/38/02 Local Relief (concave, convex, none): Subregion: LRR A NWI Classification: cal of this time of year? Yes No (100) (if no, explain in Remarks) Ifficantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No (100) Ifficantly disturbed? (if needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)		es, etc.	s, transects, Important featur	oint location	ampling p	showing s	5 - Attach site map	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS
City/County: Lummi Nation Sample Date: 3/18/14 State: WA Sample Point: 05 Section/Township/Range: 06/38/02 Local Relief (concave, convex, none): Subregion: LRR A NWI Classification: cal of this time of year? Yes No (100) (if no, explain in Remarks) Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes (No (100))			ilain any answers in Remarks.)	If needed, exp		lly problema	Hydrology natura	are Vegetation □, Soll □, or
City/County: Lummi Nation Sample Date: 3/18/14 State: WA Sample Point: 05 Section/Township/Range: 06/38/02 Local Relief (concave, convex, none): Subregion: LRR A NWI Classification: cal of this time of year? Yes 🔯 No 🗍 (if no, explain in Remarks)		No L	ircumstances" present? Yes 🖂	Are "Normal C	L	cantly distu	r Hydrology signifi	Are Vegetation [], Soil [], or
City/County: Lummi Nation Sample Date: 3/18/14 State: WA Sample Point: 05 Section/Township/Range: 06/38/02 Local Relief (concave, convex, none): NWI Classification:			(if no, explain in Remarks)	Yes ⊠ No □	e of year?	of this time	ions on the site typical	रेre climatic/hydrologic conditi
City/County: Lummi Nation Sample Date: 3/18/14 State: WA Sample Point: 05 Section/Township/Range: 06/38/02 Local Relief (concave, convex, none): Subregion: LRR A	\dashv		NWI Classification:				Loam, Drained (46)	Soil Map Unit Name: Eliza Silt Loam, Drained (46)
City/County: Lummi Nation Sample Date: 3/18/14 State: WA Sample Point: 05 Section/Township/Range: 06/38/02	_	LRRA		ncave, convex,	Relief (cor	Loca	(c):	Landform (hlllslope, terrace, etc):
City/County: Lummi Nation Sample Date: 3/18/14 wentory State: WA Sample Point: 05	_		6/38/02	n/Township/R	Section		brisch	Investigator: Burns, Porter, Gabrisch
City/County: Lummi Nation Sample Date: 3/18/14			Sample Point: 05	State: WA			and Inventory	Applicant/Owner: Lummi Wetland Inventory
		.8/14		ounty: Lummi	City/Ci			Project Site: Wetland 2014-04
	Profile Description: (Desc				!			
the tendence for the state of t	i		the same of the sa					

cribe to the depth needed to document the Indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.) Sample Point: 05

Hydric Soll Present? Yes ⊠ No □	ydric Soll Pre						Type:	
	1					nt):	Restrictive Layer (If present):	Restricth
and weddid nydrology must be present.	allu		(F8)	Redox Depressions (F8)	☐ Redox D	<u>4</u>	Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	☐ Sand
3Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation	3Indi		ace (F7)	Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	☐ Depleted	(51)	Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	☐ Sandy
			(F6)	Redox Dark Surface (F6)	☐ Redox D	짇	Thick Dark Surface (A12)	
			_	Depleted Matrix (F3)		Surface (A1	Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	□ Deple
Other (Explain in Remarks)			x (F2)]Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	☐Loamy G		Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	☐ Hydro
☐ Very shallow dark surface (TF12)		xcept MLI	ral (F1) (e	Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA 1)	☐ Loamy N		Btack Histic (A3)	☐ Btack
Red parent material (TF2)			Ī	Stripped Matrix (S6)	☐ Stripped		Histic Epidedon (A2)	☐ Histic
2 cm Muck (A10)				edox (S5)	Sandy Redox (S5)		Histosol (A1)	☐ Histor
Indicators for Problematic Hydric Solis?:	Indic		ed)	erwise not	Hydric Soil Indicators: (applicable to all LRRs unless otherwise noted)	plicable to	il Indicators: (ap	Hydric Sc
2Location: PL=pore lining RC=root channel M=matrix	RC=root char	ore lining	on: PL=p		¹ Type: C=concentration D=depletion RM=reduced matrix	-depletion	concentration D	¹Type: C=
			-					
			-					
		3	C	ຫ	10YR 4/6			
	slit loam	Z	c	ເກ	10YR 4/3	90	2.5Y 5/1	11-20
	silt loam	3	ဂ	cn	10YR 3/4	15	2.5Y 4/1	
compact soil (not tilled?)						80	2.5Y 3/2	7-11
	Slit loam					100	2.5Y 3/2	0-7
Remarks	Texture	Loc2	Type1	×	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	(inches)
			es	Redox Features	Re	or	Soil Cola	Depth

	Remarks: Positive indicators of wetland hydrology were observed at this location.
allable:	Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:
8	Saturation Present? Yes X No Depth (Inches): 0 (Include capillary fringe)
××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××	Water Table Present? Yes 🔯 No 🗌 Depth (Inches): +1
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Surface Water Present? Yes X No Depth (Inches): +1
	Field Observations:
	Other (Explain In Remarks)
	☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ☐ Stunted or Stresses Plants (D1) (LRR A)
EAC partial (DE)	Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
Front heave Humanocks (D7)	☐ Iron Deposits (B5) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
Shallow Apriltand (D3)	☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4) ☐ UXIDIZED RINZOSPINERS along living roots (C3)
Geomorphic Position (D2)	Drift Deposits (B3)
Saturation visible on Aerial	Sediment Deposits (B2)
Dry-season water lable (CZ)	☐ Water marks (B1)
Drainage Patterns (B10)	Saturation (A3)
1,2,4A, and 48)	
☐ Water-stained (B9) (MLRA	Surface Water (A1) ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)	Wetland hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (any one Indicator is sufficient)

2/11/14 Franchs More 25 St. 11/14 Franchs More 25 COLD - CCF THE MAN MAN MAN MAN ST. 15 ST. 1

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